Complete Defeat of America
And Britain Is the Key
To World Peace

Nippon Times
Evening

To Our Goal, With but
One Heart and One
Object!

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In News Spotlight

FORCED INTO WARFARE

Ex-Commander-in-Chief of Dutch Indies Forces, Now Free From Worry in Taiwan Prisoners Camp, Reveals His Attitude at Time of War Outbreak

"The Dutch forces in Java were equipped with only 25 tanks and a small number of planes before the start of the war and we had no definite will to fight with the Japanese Forces. We had expected that the British and American forces would come to our rescue and smash the Japanese."

So stated Lieutenant-General H. Ter Poorten, former Commander-in-Chief of the Dutch forces in the East Indies, when interviewed by an Asahi correspondent at the Prisoners' Camp in Taiwan, where he had been brought recently together with the former Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies, A. W. L. Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer, and other captive officers of the Dutch forces.

Lieut.-Gen. H. Ter Poorten

Recalling the time when the Dutch East Indies surrendered to the Japanese on March 9 last year, the captive officer stated:

"When the Japanese Forces landed at various spots on the coast of Java, we were resigned and thought we would surrender, but the officers of the British National Defense Corps prevented us from doing so. Dragged by the British force which comprised only one battalion, we delayed the time of surrender.

"As to the question in what points I think the Japanese Forces are strong, I feel rather nonplussed for an answer, for they are strong and great in every point. I think we should bear a grudge against British and American statesmen who brought about the situation whereby we had to fight against Japan."

Lieutenant-General Poorten, 56, has been in military service for 30 years and rendered meritorious services in the last World War, for which he was granted the Legion d'Honneur. Tall and stout, he looks formidable at first sight but is a gentle personality.

He and other Dutch officers and officials are living at the Taiwan Prisoners' Camp under the sway of "senior" captives of the United States and Britain. Looking more robust than the Anglo-American captive officers and wearing showy military caps, the Dutch officers seem resigned to their fate.

Ex-Governor-General Tjarda is now affable though he must have been a haughty man when he ruled the East Indies, the treasure house of the now vanquished Netherlands, as he wrote in his protocol of the camp. "I have a knack of easily getting excited and angry."

"After the war started, I, being a civil officer, remained aloof from the warfare. But I had expected that we would some day meet our present fate," he said in fluent English. Continuing, "While I was negotiating with Japanese Ambassador Kenkichi Yoshizawa in the Dutch-Japanese Economic Conference, I personally understood the justice in Japan's demands but as Governor-General, I could not afford to reach an agreement. Official business is indeed difficult.

"Now I am free from official responsibility and am enjoying a carefree life. It is no use worrying over our future destiny. I want to enjoy the present. This is my only desire now in this camp where considerate treatment is being accorded us, war prisoners."

Press Comments

Monday, March 8

TOKYO SHIMBUN—British Barbarity
MAINICHI—Propaganda Warfare

British Barbarity

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The Royal Air Force seems to be trying desperately to bomb German cities, but the objectives are not at military installations. They are attempting to break German morale by showering death and destruction on innocent non-combatants.

Particularly during their raid on Berlin on March 2, British pilots attacked hospitals and homes for aged persons, inflicting injuries to many besides carrying out blind bombings on cathedrals.

Originally, Britain had selected heavy industrial zones in the western part of Germany rather than Berlin as its target of bombing. One reason was that Britain must suffer a certain degree of sacrifice in attacking Berlin since the city was well defended and another was that the result was not worth the risk, for the damage on military establishment was slight.

During the raid on March 2, Britain lost over one-third of the attacking unit. The fact that the country went ahead with the plan of raiding Berlin despite such a sacrifice clearly shows that the recent air raids on the German capital were meant for propaganda purposes.

Since the Casablanca conference, the United States had been shouting far and wide that the anti-Axis Powers will assume the offensive, but actually, they suffered a crushing setback in Tunisia. On the other hand, the menace from German U-boats is daily increasing so that the general war situation is not at all favorable for the anti-Axis camp. If such a state of affairs continues, it would have an ill effect on their propaganda against neutral countries as also on the morale of their own countrymen. Hence, their so-called "counter-attack" was carried out on Berlin from the air.

If the Anglo-American countries have the least intention of according military cooperation to the Soviet forces they should, by all means, start an action on the European continent regardless of the sacrifice involved. However, neither the United States nor Britain has any intention, or the strength enough, of forming a second front so they are trying to impress the Soviets with an air raid on Berlin instead.

The Britishers ruefully contend that the German people, since the Stalingrad tragedy, are demoralized and that air raids at such a time would have a timely effect, mentally, on the German public.

However, quite contrary to their expectations, the blind bombings have served to consolidate the German will to fight and crush the enemy who senses no shame in carrying out inhuman acts.

The British airmen who wilfully destroyed churches and other memorial buildings should be condemned as criminals. The Royal Air Force has also indiscriminately bombed northern Italy and Syria, causing damage to many historical churches and inflicting casualties on innocent by-standers. What a difference from the magnanimous attitude of the German forces who, during their campaign in Greece in 1941, spared the vestiges of the Panthenon from destruction by even undergoing strategic disadvantages!

There is no reason in the world that such a dastardly crime should go unpunished, and it is a historic necessity and the divine wish that the Axis Powers should exterminate this enemy of mankind.

Propaganda Warfare

MAINICHI—That the Imperial Diet, by taking up various problems surrounding ideological propaganda warfare, has deliberately examined it from many angles, may well be said to be a feature of the present Diet session. So much indeed has ideological propaganda warfare come close to ourselves, and it has assumed importance as one wing of the nation's total power war. The fact that the Government is paying much attention to this problem is discernible from answers given in the Diet by the Prime Minister and the President of the Board of Information.

Concerning various problems surrounding this issue, constructive views have been advanced such as those proposing reorganization or enlargement and strengthening of

(Continued on Page 2)

BRITISH LOSE CAPE SERRAT IN AXIS DRIVE

Strategic Position On Mediterranean Seized--Convoy Hit

Domei

LISBON, March 7.—Axis forces on the north Tunisian front, pressing British troops, today occupied Cape Serrat, an important point on the Mediterranean, it is reported.

Enemy Convoy Smashed

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, March 7.—German air units discovered a group of seven enemy transports in the Mediterranean, at a point about 180 kilometers northeast of Tripoli at 6 a.m. Friday afternoon, and after about five minutes' continuous bombing sank two 10,000-ton transports, and one 6,000-ton transport, or a total of 26,000 tons, it is announced by the German High Command today.

German long-distance guns in the occupied area on the coast of the Arctic Ocean opened fire on enemy transports cruising off the shore and sank one 6,000-ton ship and also seriously damaged another.

Five Planes Downed

Domei

ROME, March 6.—The Italian High Command today announced as follows:

"A formation of German fighter planes shot down 5 enemy planes in an aerial combat over the Tunisian front."

The same announcement further stated that during the period from February 26 to March 3, the Axis forces captured 2,500 prisoners, including 52 officers.

GERMANS PUSH ATTACKS THROUGHOUT EAST FRONT

Soviet Forces Smashed In Kuban Engagement

By Arrangement With the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

KUIBISHEV, March 6.—The situation on the eastern front has become extremely complicated recently. The Soviet forces are fighting desperately against attacking German units in the Donetz River region.

Fierce fighting is now developing in the district west of Rostov and southwest of Voroshilovgrad. Meanwhile, a severe battle is raging in the northern and central sectors of the southern front with German units in the Rjev sector turning further southward, while other units are making new operations against Bryansk and Orele.

Domei

BERLIN, March 6.—The battle which the German forces fought against the Soviets who had started a side attack on German positions west of the Kuban River, ended Friday. In this battle the Soviet forces lost two divisions, and several other divisions suffered great losses, the German High Command reported today.

Domei

BERLIN, March 6.—A formation of German fighter planes shot down 57 Soviet planes on March 5, in an aerial combat over the Eastern Front according to an announcement by the German Authorities. The announcement further revealed that of these planes 29 were downed in the sector south of Lake Ilmen.

New Airways Firm in U.S.

Domei

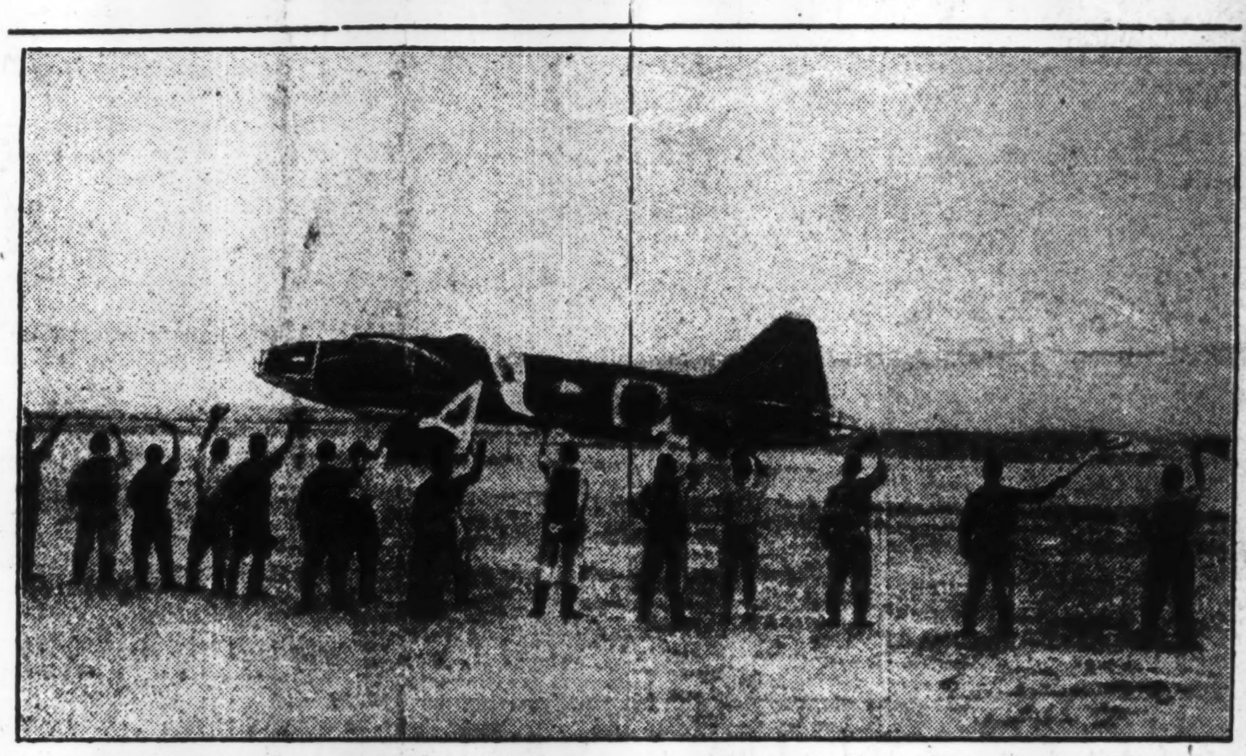
BUENOS AIRES, March 6.—The Pan-American Airways has established as an affiliated branch the African-Far Eastern Airways in Miami, according to a dispatch from Washington. The new Airways is now negotiating with the American Government concerning the projected regular air route to Chungking across the African Continent.

Jinnah Chosen Moslem President

Domei

ISTANBUL, March 7.—Mohamed Ali Jinnah was appointed President of the Moslem League for one year at the meeting of the representatives of all branches of the League held today, it is reported from New Dehli.

Cheered on Glorious Venture



A giant torpedo plane of the Imperial Navy, taking-off for an attack on enemy objectives is lustily hailed by members of the Army Air Force, somewhere on the southern front. (Photo by Cameraman Sayegusa of the Navy Information Corps. Passed by War and Navy Ministries).

CHANGES MADE IN EDUCATION

State to Assume Control of Normal Schools in Japan

All normal schools throughout the country will be placed under direct control of the Education Ministry, it was announced in today's issue of the Official Gazette, which also revealed that other revisions will be made and put into effect simultaneously, the objective of which, it was clarified, is to train all teachers in the Imperial way with the first stress put on mental and physical training.

All normal schools, for boys and girls alike, have thus far been under management of the prefectural authorities, under whose jurisdiction the institutes are located. Now, they are to be placed under State control as is the case with higher normal schools, which at present number four in all, two for men and two for women.

The Government expects that all teachers will be most effectively trained so that they will form the core of mental cultivation among

(Continued on Page 2)

KWANGCHOW BAY AREA RETURNS TO NORMALCY

Peace, Order Prevails Where Japanese Landed

Domei

HONGKONG, March 6.—With peace and order prevailing, the Kwangchow Bay area, scene of the landing by Japanese Forces on February 16, has rapidly returned to normalcy according to a Chinese arrival from Siying.

He said that nearly all the local inhabitants of Laichow, having been informed that the Japanese landing was carried out with the full understanding of French authorities, have returned to their homes while in the Suichi district, a continuous stream of people are returning to take up their former occupations.

Immediately after the entry of the Japanese Forces, there was a rise in food prices due to fear of food scarcity, but now as conditions have returned to ordinary, prices have gone down to normal.

The local inhabitants, both young and old, are cooperating wholeheartedly with the Japanese, it was revealed.

With the timely entry of Japanese Forces, the War God Festival Day celebrations, held on February 27, were said to have been more colorful than ever witnessed in recent years in the Kwangchow Bay area.

To Confer on Refugees

Domei

LISBON, March 6.—The British Government is said to have accepted the proposal made by United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull on February 25 to open a British-American conference concerning war refugees.

The United States suggested Ottawa, Canada, as the place to hold the proposed conference, but the British Government is reported to be still undecided upon the question of where the conference should be held.

Argentina Resists U.S. Pressure—Refuses to Budge From Neutrality

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 6.—Argentina is firmly maintaining its neutral policy despite America's cajolery and pressure.

Although the United States succeeded in drawing Chile into the anti-Axis camp, thus isolating Argentina, this policy of intimidation could not affect President Ramon S. Castillo.

It is true that now that the United States' pressure has been concentrated solely on Argentina, the nation is facing more difficulties and will be forced to show a more cooperative attitude within the range of the "joint principles for the American Continents," but this should be considered as a compensatory sacrifice to maintain the last line of Argentina's national integrity and sovereignty as an independent nation.

Such a stand was clearly elucidated by President Castillo, who said in a press conference on February 22, "Argentina's neutrality will continue to be maintained hereafter but this does not exclude the positive and affective cooperation this country is offering various American states."

Seen Compromise Moves

The two agreements recently concluded by Argentina, one with the British and American governments concerning export of Argentine meat and the other with Britain regarding importation of raw material from the latter and exporting manufactured war supplies back to Britain should be observed with due consideration to this stand-point of Argentina.

Argentina's attitude of indirectly cooperating with the anti-Axis camp in its war efforts is an unavoidable outcome of the present situation whereby the country has lost its ties with the European markets centering around Germany and Italy. This attitude, viewed from another angle, means a compromise ultimately to maintain its more important neutrality.

It is noteworthy in this connection that Argentina holds its connection with the anti-Axis camp through Britain as is illustrated by the recently signed agreements and that the American influence, so far as Argentina is concerned, is inferior that of the former.

Thus, its neutral stand will remain unshaken so long as President Castillo holds his post but his term of office expires this fall and a presidential election will be held in September. Various political parties have already started their campaigns.

Costa Seen Successor

The Argentine laws prohibit the President from being re-elected and Dr. Castillo has recently designated P. Costa, President of the Senate, as the recognized candidate of the National Democratic Party which is the Governmental party. Meanwhile, the opposition parties include the Radical Socialist and Socialist Parties but these leftist groups are not so strong as those of Chile and have no unified front. Thus, these parties are no strong enemies of the Government party.

Mr. Costa, according to President Castillo, is a statesman who stands between the left and right wings. The President is reported to have declared at the press conference on February 21, that if Mr. Costa is elected President, Argentina's diplomatic policy will be followed without any change.

15 R.A.F. Planes Downed Over Western Germany

Domei

BERLIN, March 6.—A large formation of the R.A.F. raided western Germany Friday afternoon. Some casualties are reported in Essen and several public buildings in the city were damaged by bombs and incendiaries. The British planes, however, were quickly repulsed by the defending air force and anti-aircraft gunfire which brought down 15 of the raiders.

Domei

BERLIN, March 6.—The German authorities announced this afternoon that in the night raid on Berlin carried out by British bomber planes on March 1, 2,486 citizens were killed and 377, severely injured.

Wallace to Visit Chile

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 6.—The Chilean Government announced today that Vice-President Henry Wallace of the United States is slated to reach Santiago on March 27 on his formal visit to Chile, and he is expected to remain in the Chilean capital for several days, it is reported from Santiago.

U.S. Plane Crashes

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 6.—Near Alamogordo, New Mexico, a large-sized U.S. Army plane made a forced landing on March 5, and 3 flight lieutenants and 6 others were killed, according to a dispatch from New York.

Exchange Remittances To Be Allowed in South

Domei

SHONAN, March 6.—Sending of exchange remittances between Malai, Sumatra, Burma, Java, North Borneo and other southern regions in order to facilitate small-scale civilian trade is to be permitted, and rules and regulations in this connection have been enacted to become effective as from March 15, it was announced by the Japanese Military Administration of Shonan today.

All transactions on exchange will be subject to permission from the Military Administration and sales and purchases of exchange will be controlled by the Malai branch of the Southern Development Bank. All exchanges will be bought or sold on par value.

With the enforcement of this system, it is expected that the mutual transactions among native inhabitants will see lively activities and the exchange of commodities among the southern districts will be fostered considerably.

Honduras Nicaragua Connected

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 6.—The road between Honduras and Nicaragua, which forms a portion of the Pan-American Highway that the United States is now hurriedly constructing, was completed today, according to a report from Managua. The completed road connects in a straight line Managua, capital of Nicaragua and Tegucigalpa, capital of Honduras, a distance of 265 kilometers.

Japanese Smash Enemy 17th Army In Shansi Mop-Up

Imperial Air Forces Attack U.S. Bases

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 7.—The United States Navy Department announced today that Japanese Air Forces bombed the United States military position in the Solomons yesterday, it is reported from Washington.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 7.—Japanese Air Units bombed Tulagi, 20 miles north of Guadalcanal Island, Friday evening, the United States Navy Department announced today, according to a report from Washington.

CHIANG FEARS NIPPON ATTACK

Opines Direct Drive Will Be Made Against Chungking

Domei

CANTON, March 7.—Chungking authorities now are fearing that the Japanese Spring Offensive is only a prelude to a direct attack on Chungking itself, according to reports received here today.

The recent campaign of the Japanese Forces in Central China has revealed that the fighting power and spirit of the Chungking forces has declined considerably due to the shortage of arms and ammunition, and the Japanese may take advantage of the situation, it was said.

The Chungking authorities pointed to the alarming number of surrenders of the Chungking forces to the Japanese, indicating the seriousness of the situation.

Because of the keen shortage of arms and ammunition, the Chungking authorities now are asking the United States to increase the supply, but without success due to the indifferent attitude of the United States in dealing with the matter.

Ho Ying-chin, chief-of-staff of the

(Continued on Page 2)

Brazilian Vessels Sunk

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 6.—The Brazilian merchantman Afonso Pena, 3,540 tons, and transport ship Braziloide, 6,075 tons, were torpedoed and sunk off Brazil on March 2 and February 18 respectively, by Axis submarines, it was officially announced by the Brazilian Government today, according to a dispatch received here from Rio de Janeiro.

It is further reported that the crews of both vessels are safe.

It is recalled that the Braziloide was formerly the German transport Montevideo, but upon Brazil's declaration of war on Germany and Italy, she was confiscated by the Brazilian Government.

Named Field Marshal

Domei

MOSCOW, March 6.—Stalin has been appointed field marshal, it was officially announced by the Soviet Government today.

Annihilative Blow Dealt to Invaders Amid Snowstorm

Domei

TAIYUAN, March 7.—Chungking's 17th Army was dealt an annihilative blow by the Japanese Forces around Yokinal, northwest of Heng-lingkwang, Shansi Province, early on the morning of February 22. The war results gained by the Imperial troops were:

Enemy dead left behind, 278; war prisoners 28; booty consisting of five light machine-guns, 97 rifles, 45,335 rounds of ammunition for light machine-guns, 97 hand-grenades, and many other weapons and equipment.

The enemy 17th Army, it is understood, after its successful mopping-up campaign against Communist marauders infesting the banks of the Piho River, Shansi Province, entered the Yuanchu sector in the same province with the aim of expanding its influence.

The Imperial Forces operating in the neighborhood launched their attack against the 17th Army braving a fierce snow-storm on February 21. At 4 a.m. the next day, the enemy was attacked from many sides and was completely routed.

N. China Operations Given

Domei

PEKING, March 7.—In concert with the Japanese spring offensive against Chungking troops in Central China, the Japanese Forces in North China also carried out numerous mopping-up operations against the Chungking and Communist forces throughout the whole of North China with satisfactory results, it was revealed here in an announcement of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China today.

The full text of the announcement follows:

"In concert with the enemy scheme to carry out a counter-offensive in the southwest along the Burma border, Chungking forces in North China have been conducting attacks against occupied areas. Since we never miss the enemy when he comes out, however, the enemy has been unable to carry out any appreciable guerilla movements. Rather, they are panic-stricken by our offensive, which is being conducted in concert with the spring offensive in Central China.

Attack Moves Nipped

"Although the Communist army apparently attempted some guerilla movements before and after the lunar New Year, movements were generally suppressed by the positive punitive operations and strict vigilance of our forces.

"Having lost the cause for continuing resistance as the result of the declaration of war by the Na-

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. to Have Commodores

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 6.—David Walsh, Chairman of the U.S. Senate Naval Affairs Committee today submitted to the Senate a plan to reinstate the rank of commodore in compliance with the demand of the U.S. Naval Authorities, according to a dispatch received here from Washington. The commodore will rank between captain and rear-admiral.

Ill-Treatment of Japanese in U.S. Made Issue; 'Time' Prints Protest

Ill-treatment of Japanese nationals interned in the United States is now an issue in that country, reports a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires dated March 5.

The 120,000 Japanese residents on the Pacific Coast were interned at the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and thereafter have suffered untold miseries due to the inhuman treatment at the hands of American officials.

According to a New York dispatch, the magazine Time of March 1 ran an open letter from an American citizen of Japanese extraction which contained a moving protest on the utter lack of food at the internment camps. J. Leroy Johnson, new Republican Representative from California, in the House on March 5 took up the matter and asked the Government to investigate into the treatment of internees in America.

The letter said that since March last year "we internees have been suffering from food shortage. Our mothers have suffered from lack of vitamins and they have had to buy meat, butter, eggs and fruits from the outside as they were not to be had in the internment camps. This evening's meal, for instance, consists of bean soup and two pieces of pickled radish which all second generation Japanese hate and two pieces of sour turnip. These are no food fit for human beings. If we internees are allowed to live outside, we are willing to bear any shortage of food."

MANCHOU PARTY REACHES TOKYO

6 Manchoukuoan Women Complete Tour of Kansai

The party of six Manchoukuoan women, who are visiting Japan through the good offices of the Japan-Manchoukuo Women's Society for the purpose of furthering the friendship and cooperation between the women of the two countries, arrived in Tokyo on Sunday morning after completing their tour of Osaka, Kyoto, Nara, Ise and other districts in the Kansai. The party consists of the wife of the former Justice Minister Chang Huan-hsiang and her two daughters and Mesdames Yang Yin-chun, Chang Huan Tang-chu, Salan Che-ko and Ting Yu-ying. The party are staying at the Imperial Hotel.

Madam Chang Huan-hsiang commented as follows regarding her impressions of Japan:

"Since landing at Shimonoseki we have spent 10 days touring the Kansai and I must say that we are deeply grateful for the kind welcome extended to us by the Nippon Women's Association and other organizations and people. Many Manchoukuoans have been given opportunities to visit Japan since the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire and all have returned greatly impressed by the warm welcome and friendship shown to them while in Japan.

"This is my first visit to Japan but I have clearly realized the truth of this in my contacts with the Japanese people, both official and civilian. On observing the united front of the Japanese who are firm in their belief of victory in the War of Greater East Asia, I am absolutely confident that Japan will emerge victorious. I was amazed at the flourishing condition of Japan's industry when we visited the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company and other factories in Osaka, for I had never seen such large organizations before."

Tokyo Schedule Follows

The program for the party during their week's stay in Tokyo has been scheduled as follows:

March 8—Paying respects at the Imperial Palace, visits to the Department of the Imperial Household, the Prime Minister's residence, Military Relief Board, Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Manchoukuo Embassy, Japan Red Cross Society.

March 9—Call on the President of Nippon Women's Association, worship at the Meiji and Togo Shrines, visit to the Navy Museum, attendance at Takarazuka Theater.

March 10—Visits to Navy Ministry, Toyo Educational Women's Society worship Yasukuni Shrine, inspection of Defense Museum, and Army Museum, visit to the Army Ministry, Japan-Manchoukuo Women's Society and the latter's central dormitory.

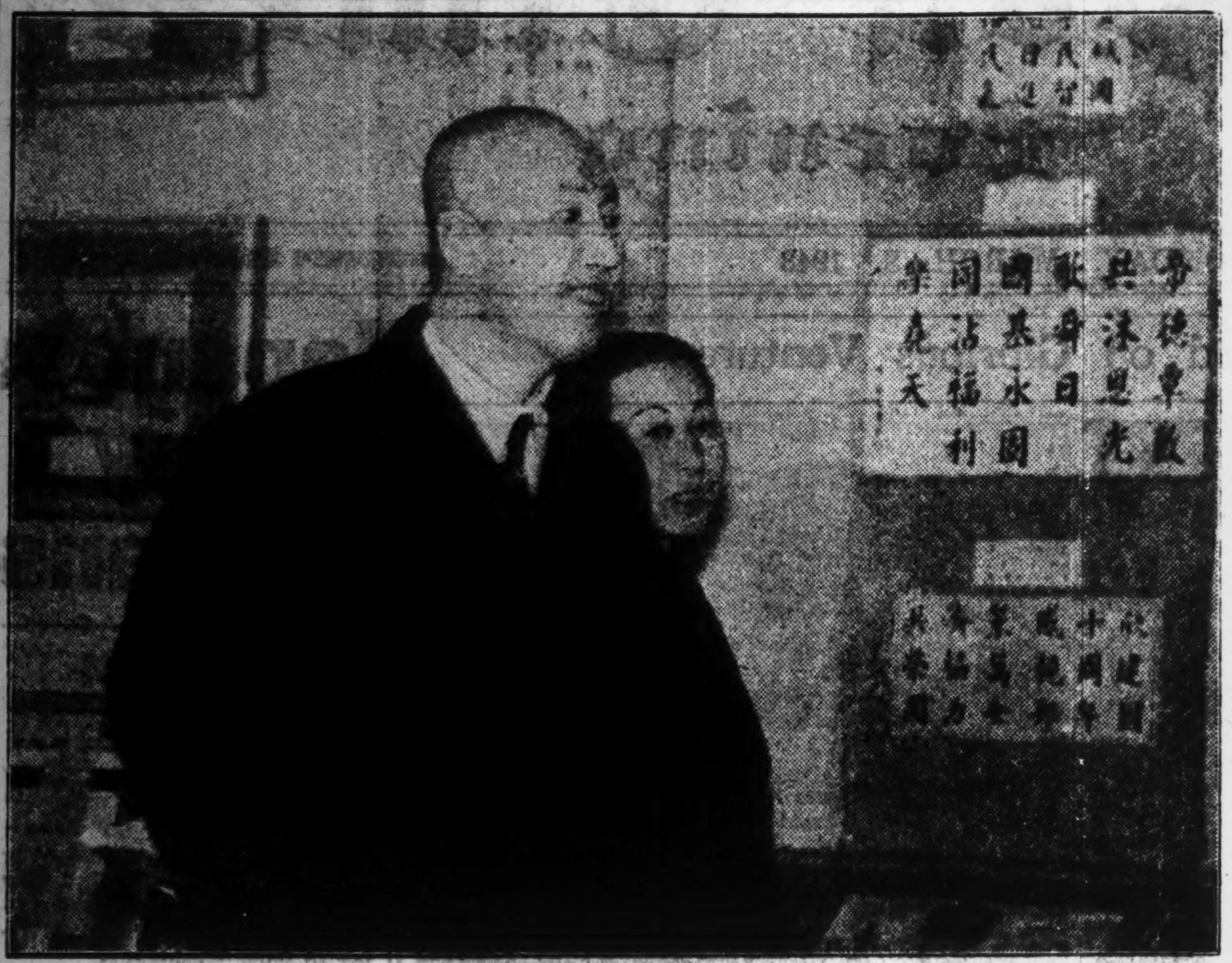
March 11—Calls on Tokyo Prefectural and Municipal offices, the First Army Hospital, Toyama Army School, Tokyo Medical College, attendance at Kabuki Theater through the invitation of the Manchoukuo Ambassador's wife.

March 12—Visits to Tokyo Women's College, the Central Industrial School of the Military Relief Board, calls on wives of Admiral Muto and General Honjo.

March 13—Visits to Tokyo Central Market, Shinjuku Gardens, Emperor Meiji's Memorial Gallery, Nippon Young Men's Association, attendance at dinner by the Manchoukuo Society.

On March 14, the party will visit the Uchihara Training Camp, and Asakusa Temple, on the 15th they will go to Yokosuka, then they will leave for Hakone on the 16th.

Sees Works by Manchou Children



Manchou Ambassador Wang Yun-ching and Mrs. Wang were interested visitors Saturday at an exhibit of goodwill drawings by Manchou schoolchildren recently sent to Japan, which are now on display at the Shirokiya Department Store in Nihonbashi.

Waseda, Rikkyo Triumph In Kanto Old Boys Rugby

The rugby fifteens of Waseda and Rikkyo universities scored victories Sunday in the fourth round of the Kanto University Old Boys' Rugby League played at the Meiji Shrine stadium.

Waseda opened the double-header by defeating Keio, 37 to 13, while Rikkyo downed the Gakushi club fifteen from Imperial University, 17 to 15.

The League schedule will be brought to a close March 14 with another twin-bill in the same stadium.

The scores:

Waseda	18	19—37
Keio	5	8—13
Rikkyo	3	14—17
Gakushi Club	6	9—15

Mazda Wins Hockey Crown

Downing the Asahi Ice Company six, 3 to 1, the Mazda Denki skaters won the annual clubmen's ice hockey tournament Saturday night at the Shibaura rink.

The score:

Mazda Denki	1	1	1—3
Asahi Ice Co.	0	0	1—1

Chinese to Study S. Indo-China Life

Domei

SAIGON, March 5.—An investigation of actual living conditions of overseas Chinese in Southern French Indo-China will be conducted by three Chinese parties specially dispatched by the local Chinese Association with the view to facilitating their closer cooperation with Japanese authorities in the current War of Greater East Asia. The groups will visit the various centers of Cochin-China and Cambodia. Booklets written by Chang Yung-fu, the Trade Commissioner of the National Government of China, will be distributed among the local Chinese explaining the declaration of war by the National Government on the United States and Britain. The booklets are expected to enhance their support of the National Government.

Chiang Fears Nippon Attack

(Continued from Page 1)

Chungking Army, made every conceivable effort at the New Delhi Conference to improve Chungking's sad plight but obtained no satisfactory results, much to the disappointment of Chungking.

Meanwhile, United States authorities declared that unless the means of transportation to Chungking are improved, it is not feasible to supply more arms and other material required by the Chungking authorities

Even in case the term of the Lease-Lend Act is extended, the recent decision of the United States House of Representatives to strengthen support to Chungking will be nothing than a scrap of paper so long as the Burma Route remains blocked, it was pointed out.

Furthermore, the rate of the wounded to sick soldiers in the Chungking Army is 1 to 10 due to malnutrition it was disclosed by Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, according to information received here recently.

Burma Offensive Sought

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 6.—"If the anti-Axis forces fail to expand their offensive operations in Burma, the Japanese Forces will probably cut off 'the air route connecting Chungking with the outside," warned Lin Yu-tang, popular Chinese author living in America, in his open letter contributed to the New York evening paper, the P.M., which was to the following effect:

"At the beginning of the year 1942, Chungking asked the United States to dispatch 100 transport planes but only 40 were sent to China. Furthermore, 25 out of the 40 planes were later transferred to India." They were finally sent to Chungking only after the Chungking regime had protested to the American authorities for several months.

"The supplies now being sent to Chungking amount only to one per cent of the quantity which used to be transported via the Burma Route. In light of such a condition, Chungking forces will find it difficult to continue their resistance against Japan, if proper steps are not taken to expand transportation capacity. The Japanese Forces are trying to take advantage of such a condition. If the offensive in Burma is not bolstered, the sole air route remaining for Chungking will be cut off by the Japanese."

In the meantime, the January 4 issue of the magazine, New Republic, pointed out that the monthly material aid to Chungking at present totals only 500 or 1,000 tons, a large portion of which is supplies for the American air force stationed in China.

ATTACK ON JAVA BASES

Japanese Air Officer Describes Plane Raid On Dutch Military Strongholds That Preceded Speedy Drive Which Reduced East Indies

A startling picture of the air attacks on major Dutch bases in Java a year ago, prior to the landing of the Imperial Forces at the outset of the War of Greater East Asia, is given by a certain Japanese captain who participated in the raids, states the Mainichi.

"Only a few days had elapsed since Japan stupefied the world with her historic conquest of Singapore, when we received orders to head for Java. We were to engage there the combined aerial forces of the Americans, the British, and the Dutch.

"On the evening of February 23, the Commander gave us urgent orders. The last of the afternoon sun was a ball of scarlet fire, setting aflame the verdant splendor of tropical forests. Gigantic, voluminous clouds, tracing the purple majesty of the lofty 'Alps,' hung heavily suspended across the celestial dome, and from between their precipitous breaks, tremulous and uncertain, scintillated the stars of the Southern Cross.

"From information obtained from the reconnaissance corps, we learned that the airfield some 25 'ri' east of Batavia boasted of some 25 large-sized bombers, 18 small-sized fighters and scout planes, while that in Bandoeng had a fleet of 14 large and 18 small-sized planes. Our orders were to annihilate these aerial bases in preparation for the arrival of the landing force.

"'One bomb, one hit,' ordered the Commander. 'Do your best to destroy every enemy plane. However, see to it that you do not damage the runways, for we intend to utilize them as soon as we occupy the fields.'

"Night descended, and we fell to stout, earnest preparations for the morrow's work. Mosquitoes were swarming incessantly in the nocturnal air, distracting and troublesome, but the night itself was clear, cool and inspiring. Under the pale, deceptive light of the moon and the stars, the sharp, clear-cut lines of the planes, were softly diffused in a halo of silver.

"We were bathed in sweat and grime, dirty, oily, and fatigued. We were serene and content, however, for we had accomplished our task well and without fault, and the morrow held promise of new tasks, new hopes, and new dreams.

"The steady droning of motors aroused us from drowsy slumber. Morning had dawned.

Martin Plane Downed

"We had just boarded our planes, when, aware or unaware of our presence, an enemy Martin appeared. Losing no time in taking to the air, we followed in pursuit, and soon sent it crashing to the ground. Keeping symmetric aerial formation, fighters and bombers continued on their way toward Java.

"The tropical sky was ablaze in its morning splendor. Below, the heavily vegetated jungles of Sumatra stretched green and indolent, and soon, even their richness became lost to view, and only the blackish-green of the Java Sea stretched endlessly ahead.

"As we neared our destination, tropical squalls arose and subsided intermittenly, exasperating and tiresome. Suddenly, through the breaks in the heavy clouds, we saw the vivid green of patch-work fields, broken only by towering, purple mountains.

"'Look!' someone pointed. 'It's a replica of Japan!'

"We continued on our flight, and in good time, the Commander's plane signalled us to disperse for subsequent fighting. As we did so, a formation of enemy Hurricanes emerged across the horizon and sped rapidly toward us. We braced ourselves for the attack, and against the blinding gold of the sun, we parried and countered their thrusts.

"The aerial battle was fast and confusing, a melee of zooming, swarming planes, and some time during the confusion, one—two—three—enemy planes plunged downward, flaunting a vivid trail of flame and smoke.

"Sudden, ominous smoke burst spontaneously in the air, and we were momentarily blinded by its acrid sting. Anti-aircraft guns were beginning their insistent attack.

"The airfield and its vicinity was a mottled confusion of hidden and camouflaged planes. Some were sheltered against a box-shaped embankment, some under bordering trees, and some were draped with green, mesh-like covers. The field looked, to all appearances, like an over-sized chocolate cake, whose green frosting was congested with black, swarming flies.

"Red balls of fire from enemy guns were popping intermittently across the sky. I signalled the planes to disperse, and as I did so, a shot from the Commander's plane found its mark in a huge bomber which had been on the verge of taking off. In the meantime, other enemy planes had rushed to join the fight, but we countered their attack.

"During the furor, I tilted for a sudden dive, pitched dizzily downward, and then levelled out toward the dancing horizons. A sudden concussion rocked the plane, and from below, thick, heavy smoke began rolling upward. A direct hit.

"We dived lower for accuracy. Twenty—twenty-five shots—it was difficult to estimate—and the field was a sea of leaping flames. Black, stifling smoke billowed skyward, enveloping us in a world of black clouds. We turned away, and in symmetric formation, headed for our base.

"Upon reaching our destination, we were immediately ordered to attack the hydroplane base at Batavia, and in the subsequent operations destroyed two enemy patrol ships. Planes of other air units had, in the meantime, attacked and successfully destroyed the airfield facilities in Bandoeng, Batavia, and Buitenzorg. Under rapid and successive attacks, the enemy air force was now completely annihilated.

"On Femruary 28, but four short days after the first aerial attack, we sighted the majestic outline of huge transports, heading steadily toward Java's shores. We felt a fierce and protective interest in the progressing Armada, for it had been through our work that the way had been paved for the safe landing of our comrades."

Argentina Bans Shipments

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 6.—The Argentine Government announced that the transportation of war necessities by Argentine ships during the present war would be prohibited and the production and export of war materials and necessties will hereafter be placed under the control of the military authorities of Argentina.

JAVA TO TRAIN MORE DOCTORS

Djakarta Medical University Slated To Open in April

Domei

DJAKARTA, March 7.—In view of the urgent necessity of increasing the number of native doctors from the standpoint of perfect maintenance of public health and thorough prevention of diseases, it has been decided by the supervisors of the Military Administration here to reorganize into one unit and reopen the former Batavia Medical University, Surabaya Medical and Dental Colleges, under the name of Djakarta Medical University. The university is scheduled to be opened from April.

The former Batavia Medical University was the only one of its kind existent in Java, under the direct supervision of the Education Department of the former Dutch East Indies Government and has a history of 70 years.

Prior to the war, only students from prominent or wealthy families were allowed to enroll and many could not finish their courses due to lack of funds. Out of about 150 admitted each year only about 40 would graduate from the eight-year course.

Moreover, certain examinations had to be passed before a graduate could go into practice, and many other insurmountable obstacles beset those seeking positions in government offices. For this reason the total number of native doctors in Java amounted to only about 600, which meant that there was only one doctor for 100,000 persons.

From the above condition, it can be easily surmised how overwhelmingly arrogant the Dutch had been. The newly established medical university will be an epochal renovation, well adapted to the construction of new Java. Besides the university department, pharmacy and dental departments will also be established, with the former Surabaya medical and dental colleges absorbed in the new Djakarta Medical University.

The university's medical course will require five years and a special course three years. The former yearly tuition of ¥300 will be reduced to ¥80 for the university course and ¥60 for the special course. Those with superior scholastic standings will be exempted from tuition fees. Qualification entrance will be a standing of graduation from higher middle schools or above, and those enrolled prior to the war will be allowed to return.

Fundamentally, the Japanese language will be used, and there will also be lectures in the Japanese language in each department. Japanese professors will be rapidly dispatched to assume posts at the university in the near future, and the educational policy will be based on Japanese medical science with emphasis placed on the training of healthy and wholesome minded students. Furthermore, the study of tropical diseases will be given due weight and the graduates will be greatly encouraged to start practice as soon as possible.

Changes Made In Education

(Continued from Page 1)

the people. Education in general, at the same time, will be so renovated that the whole nation will be inspired with the true mission of the State.

The highlights of the new regulations for normal schools as published in today's Official Gazette follow:

Under the new system all normal schools will have two departments, one for boys and the other for girls. There will be no normal schools singularly, either for boys and girls as is the case at present.

The scholastic status of normal schools will be raised to that of colleges. Each normal school will have a main course of two years and a preparatory course of three years.

Those to be admitted into the main course will be graduates of middle or girls' high schools, while the preparatory course will accept those who have completed the higher course of national schools.

All expenses of the students including clothing and food will be granted by the State as is the case in various Army and Navy officers' training institutes.

The Official Gazette also announced that there will be no remarkable changes in the prevailing system for higher normal schools for some time to come. The new regulations will be put into effect on April 1, this year.

Turks to Get British Air Training

Domei

LISBON, March 7.—Sixty-two Turkish air officers left Ankara today for Cairo, it is reported from Ankara. These officers will join the British air force in Egypt and receive a three-months' training, it is further reported.

Japanese Smash Enemy 17th Army In Shansi Battle

(Continued from Page 1)

tional Government of China, the enemy is now desperately spreading futile propaganda to cause dissension on this side, but the regenerated people of new China are putting up a thought and armed warfare against the enemy throughout the whole of North China with an unflagging determination. Especially, the activity of the Peace Preservation Army and other military organizations of the National Government of China are contributing much toward the pacification and the construction of North China. The hardships and privations suffered by these soldiers including the Japanese Troops, who are defying cold weather, are more than we can imagine.

February Actions Told

"The principal operations during February were as follows:

"HOPEH REGION.—Our forces which began in the latter part of January to put into effect constructive and mopping-up measures in western Hopeh, in the early part of February directed their vigorous attacks toward the enemy in the mountainous district north of Linshow (30 kilometers northwest of Shihmen), thus suppressing the main force of the Communist army in western Hopeh. At the same time our forces in concert with the Kwantung Army, defeated the 13th Regiment of the Communist army which infested the eastern part of Yenking-tao along the Manchoukuo-China border. In addition, the Communist plans for rebuilding its army in eastern Hopeh were frustrated everywhere. The plans of central Hopeh which have been undergoing peaceful construction since the establishment of the Chenpo Special Administrative District have completely changed in aspect due to the activities of the Chinese army, government, associations and people.

"SHANTUNG REGION.—Opening the month of February operations against both the Chungking and Communist forces in the sector around Wuting on the northern bank of the old Yellow River in northern Shantung was conducted with much vigor and decisive attacks were made against the enemy everywhere. Besides, routing the 337th Brigade of the Chungking forces in the sector south of Feihsien in southern Shantung, our forces in the middle of February attacked Chungking's 113rd Division and Communist troops under Li Wen-li in the sector around Chengchangshan, a mountainous region in central Shantung.

"In this battle the enemy's Divisional Commander Han Tze-han and Li Wen-li, besides numerous officers, were taken captive. The enemy's dead bodies and captives totalled over 2,000.

"In the latter part of February our forces routed about 3,000 of the 7th Leading Brigade of the Communist army in the area around Hanchi (70 kilometers north of Kueiteh) in western Shantung.

"HONAN REGION.—In the middle of February our forces dealt a severe blow to Chungking's 92nd Army which had schemed to move northward again, in the area southeast of Maliangchi (18 kilometers northwest of Tangshan), thus frustrating the enemy's designs for the second time.

"SHANSI REGION.—In the latter part of February our troops attacked the First Branch District Army of the enemy's 18th Legion in the Chinyuan sector, killing the vice-commander and dealing a crushing blow to the whole army."

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Ambassador Hsu Stresses Sino-Nippon Cooperation

Domei

PEKING, March 6.—China should work in close cooperation with Japan in appreciation and in response to Japan's immutable policy of maintaining the friendliest relations with China, as conspicuously shown by the recent promise of abolishing extraterritorial rights in China, declared Dr. Hsu Liang, Chinese Ambassador to Japan.

Dr. Hsu Liang who is en route to Nanking to discuss business matters with the home Government pointed out that Japan is making an all-out effort to bring the Greater East Asia War to a successful conclusion and expressed his earnest hope that China, like Japan, will mobilize her total strength to fight out the war to a victorious end.

Emphasizing that in order to see the war to a triumphant finish China must bind herself inseparably to Japan not only through the Government but also through the people, Ambassador Hsu encouraged the thorough training of the young men of China.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

the Board of Information. Anent this, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo replied: "The Board of Information must be more and more repleted in its function. At present, a great war is being prosecuted, and the fact that propaganda warfare is important in its conduct and prosecution need scarcely be reiterated here." Prime Minister Tojo also stated that although he is not considering reorganization and enlargement of the present Board of Information to the status of an Information Ministry or a Propaganda Ministry he greatly expects that the Board of Information itself "should be more and more repleted in its functions" and that "the board, in its original character, should be made to make full activities in the future."

The enemy has adjusted their gigantic propaganda machinery and at least, so far as propaganda warfare is concerned, they are trying to take a positive offensive. In view of this situation, is the present machinery of the Board of Information sufficiently capable, or will it be able thereby to blast the enemy's skilful and malicious propaganda warfare?

As the Government maintains, even if our propaganda war can be prosecuted most effectively by the present machinery of the Board of Information, is it not advisable for the Board to appoint a full-time president? As the public is aware, at present the Foreign Minister holds the post of president of the Board of Information. Speaking pointblank, the Foreign Minister in his capacity as such must have work of his own claiming his whole attention. On the other hand, the work of the president is decidedly of such importance as will not permit its perfect discharge by concurrent holding of the same post. In this sense, we believe that the Board of Information must rightly have a full-time president. This, we think, is the first step to further repletion of the functions of the Board of Information, which Prime Minister Tojo has pointed out.

In order to forcibly carry out propaganda warfare, we must firmly strengthen our domestic ideological front. Increased bolstering of national morale is in itself important and at the same time this makes a prerequisite to strengthening our propaganda fight toward foreign nations. This work appears easy but in reality it is very difficult. This constitutes an important duty which can be successfully discharged only by men of character and far-sighted views deserving the nation's respect. Apart from cases in foreign countries, the Japanese nation is extremely particular and sensitive in regard to this point.

It is as clear as light that overseas propaganda forms one-half of ideological propaganda warfare and its affects on the totality war is enormous. According to a Government explanation, our overseas propaganda is achieving much results in parallel with armed warfare. That must be a fact, but in any case it is dangerous to have a one-sided appraisal of the effects of overseas propaganda, and we must avoid falling into this pitfall. In propaganda warfare there is no definite limit to sufficiency. An easy mind is the absolute taboo. We must continue our positive attack obstinately throughout. That is a proper way of waging overseas propaganda warfare. For this purpose, as Prime Minister Tojo said, the Board of Information should be more and more repleted in its functions as soon as possible.

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Central P.O. Box 144, 382, 336.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 3057, 3888, 5859, 7003.
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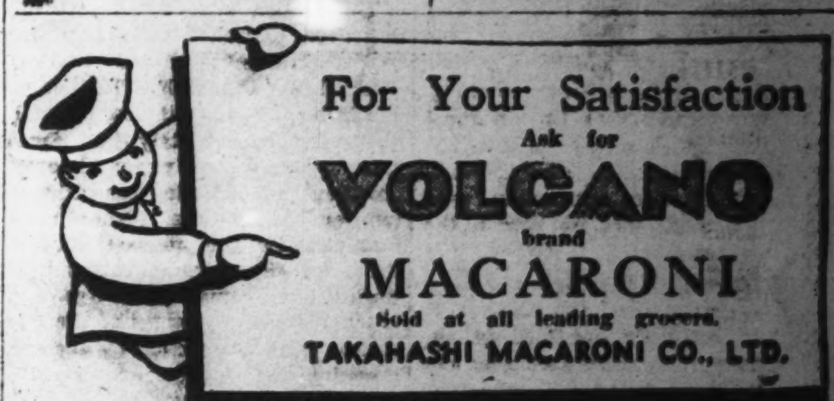

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Complete Defeat of America and Britain Is the Key to World Peace

Nippon Times

To Our Goal, With but One Heart and One Object!

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SOLID PROGRESS MADE BY BURMA IN ONE YEAR SINCE RANGOON'S FALL

Peace and Order Return Completely to Capital

INDUSTRIES HUMMING

All Inhabitants Spontaneously Rise in Support of Japan's Policies

Domei

RANGOON, March 6.—Burma within the past one year of contact with the Japanese Forces which were instrumental in driving out the British from the land, has been resurrected completely as an Asiatic country bent on becoming a proud independent nation before the advent of another year, according to the consensus of observers here.

Recalling events of the past one year, these observers point that it was on March 25 that the staff of the Japanese military administration arrived in Rangoon to restore peace and order, but the situation by then was well in hand for Burmese patriots already had an organization of their own for restoring peace and order, not only in Rangoon but also throughout Lower Burma.

On June 8 when the completion of the Burma Campaign was officially announced, Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in Burma, proclaimed a military administration for the whole of Burma and the appointment of a committee of eight Burmese, including Dr. Ba Maw, to prepare for the establishment of a central civil administrative organ.

Administration Set Up

Nearly two months later on August 1, with Dr. Ba Maw as its Chief, the Civil Administrative Organ was established. The administrative organ comprised several departments and secretariates. Burmese directors were appointed for home affairs, finance, agriculture, forestry, commerce and industry, justice, public works, education, hygiene, communications and irrigation. It was then also that Lieutenant-General Iida divided the country into 37 provinces and appointed a governor and a chief of police for each province.

What these Burmese officials of the central and provincial organs did within the short time since their assumption of offices indeed deserves commendation. They have not only scored remarkable success in their appointed tasks, of restoring peace and order, of re-establishing lines of communications, of reorientating education and culture, as well as of improving public sanitation, but have gone a long way in collaborating on the reconstruction of the cities and towns that were devastated beyond recognition by the British and Chungking forces, particularly in Central and Upper Burma north of Mandalay. Peace and order reigns supreme everywhere and people are going about their tasks diligently in the hope of seeing the day when complete independence will be enjoyed as their forefathers enjoyed peace before the British came.

All the principal Burmese industries have been revived and, are working full blast as if obvious of the battles that were waged over the land not so long ago. The rice crop this year is expected to be as abundant as any normal yield before the war, while already considerable shipments of teak have been shipped to Japan. Mines are likewise being worked at full blast, while no less efforts are being exerted on the cultivation of cotton.

The trunk railway lines connecting Mandalay with Rangoon and Rangoon with Prome were both opened to traffic in May last year, while postal services for the whole of Burma, was revived in June and the telegraphic service in October

The national consciousness of the Burmese people within the past one year has mounted tremendously. Every youth today is proud of the fact that he is a Burmese and looks ahead to the days when complete independence will be restored to their fatherland. There is today in Burma an armed force consisting of the brave sons of the Youths Volunteers' Corps which has played no small part in the riddance of British and Chungking forces from Burma, and fittingly, it is known as the Burma's Defense Army.

Thrilling Occupation of Rangoon Exactly Year Ago Today Recalled

Capital of Resurrected Burma Is Now Breathing Freer and Happier Air—People Grateful to Japanese

The speedy occupation of Rangoon on March 8 of last year may be duly attributed to the valor and courage with which the Japanese Army officers and men were able to march through thick impenetrable jungles, under the scorching heat of the tropical sun, reports the Mainichi.

These same, gallant soldiers, who participated in the heart-breaking campaign, are today keeping constant vigil along Burma's front lines of battle.

"Just one year has elapsed since Japan's entry into Rangoon and since Chungking's aid route was destroyed. On December 20, shortly after the outbreak of the war, the Imperial Forces crossed the Burma-Thai border, and marching through untrod jungles, reached on February 22 the Sittang River. On the banks of the river, the soldiers carefully mapped a campaign for attacking Rangoon. The actual hardships experienced by the soldiers exactly one year ago today was revealed by the members of the avant-courier who were granted citations for their courageous entry into Rangoon.

"The enemy force, which was completely defeated in the battle along the Sittang River, deserted the Indian 17th Army in the eastern area of the river and prepared to check the further advance of the Japanese Army through the blasting of bridges. In the north, two Chungking corps, led by Commander Io Cho-ying, gathered in Toungoo ready to march southward. In the area between Pegu and Rangoon the British-American-Chungking combined forces, numbering some 40,000 to 60,000, deployed into three lines.

"In order to reach our objective, we were forced to conquer a distance of some 300 kilometers between the Sittang River and Rangoon. On March 1, orders to march were issued. We were filled with keen anticipation. The main units, under cover of darkness, started along the northern route, making their way through pathless jungles.

"Occasionally, we came upon small hamlets where we were warmly greeted by the villagers and given tomatoes and egg-plants. In the early dawn of March 3, we saw an eclipse of the moon, superb and beautiful in its sublime beauty.

"Another day of violent heat dawned, but fearing that we might be sighted by enemy forces, we hid in rank, foul smelling pigsties along the roadside. The day was excruciatingly hot. Some of the men were suffering acutely from swollen feet, but despite their discomfort, were strongly determined to continue their march to Rangoon. Presently night approached, and we made hasty preparations to resume our march. We were evidently nearing the Burma Route.

"Prior to our march, an avant-courier composed of Lieutenant Sugimoto and a few of his men, had audaciously entered into enemy territory and had successfully blasted on the morning of March 4, a railway bridge. The route, which for many consecutive years had caused so much misery and torment to the Burmese, was thus destroyed by the gallant Japanese soldiers. Lieutenant Sugimoto, despite a deep thigh wound, which he had received in

(Continued on Page 2)

NEW BURMA RISING FROM RUINS OF WAR

Hazardous March to Rangoon Year Ago Described by Commander Tamaki

A year ago today, Imperial Forces wrested Rangoon from the combined British and Chungking forces, but that long march into Rangoon from across the Thai border trudging over precipitous mountains thick with jungles and wading across the surging Salween River required Herculean courage which is typical only of Japanese soldiers, states Domei.

The following is an account of that march given by Commander Tamaki, who, although he did not share in the honor of making the triumphal entry into the city, had been with the Imperial Forces from the Thai border up to its very gates.

"Our Forces were concentrated at Rakeng in Thai just across from Burma, waiting for orders to begin our march towards Rangoon. Being short of horses, we had to round-up some 3,000 heads of cattle to serve as our conveyors, but the training of them was not an easy task. Moreover the 5,000 coolies whom we had engaged proved undependable and upon starting on our march, these coolies dwindled down in number to no more than 600. They simply were not of the sturdy type that the Chinese coolies usually are and, moreover, they were frightened by the enemy planes which appeared from the direction of Rangoon nearly every day for an attack on our forces.

March Was Dangerous

"The march across the mountain thick with jungles proved most hazardous for not only was the topography dangerous, but these jungles were infested with malaria carrying mosquitoes.

"When we reached Kawkarit, we encountered a division of the enemy's border defense force, but we succeeded in routing them without any difficulty and continued our march into Moulmein. Upon entering Moulmein, what surprised us most was that the enemy, thinking that our forces would advance from

(Continued on Page 2)

RANGOON'S PROGRESS RECALLED BY MAYOR

Rapid Rehabilitation Progress Due to Encouragement of Nippon Authorities

Domei

RANGOON, March 6.—The Rangoon Municipality as well as all the administrative organs throughout Burma will continue their utmost efforts more positively than ever for the ultimate founding of a Burmese nation as promised by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo of Japan, Uset Uhlape, Mayor of Rangoon, declared today, in recollecting the past one year since the Japanese Forces entered Rangoon.

The gist of his statement follows:

"When the Japanese Forces formally entered Rangoon on the morning of March 8 of last year, the population of the city was perhaps no more than 20,000, as approximately 80 per cent of its populace, except those who took refuge in pagodas and monasteries had left the city around the latter part of February.

Houses, Buildings Damaged

"Although few houses were destroyed by fire, buildings in the business and shopping districts were badly damaged, making it impossible to carry on transactions.

"With the gradual return of the evacuated citizens, however, the population by the middle of April had increased to approximately 100,000. Also in April, the Public Peace Maintenance Association was established with the support of the Nippon military authorities as a preparatory organization for the creation of the municipal administration, and indispensable public facilities, including various markets, waterworks and bus service, were restored with the financial support of the Nippon Military authorities.

"With the gradual increase in municipal population, the commercial transactions with the adjacent districts were also resumed.

"In addition to the Public Peace Maintenance Association, a Preparatory Administrative Commission was organized in June, which established the foundation of the civil and criminal courts as well as the gen-

(Continued on Page 2)

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT OBSERVANCE DAY

Imperial Rescript

We, by grace of heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the Throne of a line unbroken for ages eternal, enjoin upon ye, Our loyal and brave subjects:

We hereby declare war on the United States of America and the British Empire. The men and officers of Our Army and Navy shall do their utmost in prosecuting the war, Our public servants of various departments shall perform faithfully and diligently their appointed tasks, and all other subjects of Ours shall pursue their respective duties; the entire nation with a united will shall mobilize their total strength so that nothing will miscarry in the attainment of Our war aims.

To insure the stability of East Asia and to contribute to world peace is the far-sighted policy which was formulated by Our Great Illustrious Imperial Grandsire and Our Great Imperial Sire succeeding Him, and which We lay constantly to heart. To cultivate friendship among nations and to enjoy prosperity in common with all nations has always been the guiding principle of Our Empire's foreign policy. It has been truly unavoidable and far from Our wishes that Our Empire has now been brought to cross swords with America and Britain. More than four years have passed since China, failing to comprehend the true intentions of Our Empire, and recklessly courting trouble, disturbed the peace of East Asia and compelled Our Empire to take up arms. Although there has been re-established the National Government of China, with which Japan has effected neighborly intercourse and cooperation, the regime which has survived at Chungking, relying upon American and British protection, still continues its fratricidal opposition. Eager for the realization of their inordinate ambition to dominate the Orient, both America and Britain, giving support to the Chungking regime, have aggravated the disturbances in East Asia. Moreover, these two Powers, inducing other countries to follow suit, increased military preparations on all sides of Our Empire to challenge us. They have obstructed by every means our peaceful commerce, and finally resorted to a direct severance of economic relations, menacing gravely the existence of Our Empire. Patiently have We waited and long have We endured, in the hope that Our Government might retrieve the situation in peace. But our adversaries, showing not the least spirit of conciliation, have unduly delayed a settlement; and in the meantime, they have intensified the economic and political pressure to compel thereby Our Empire to submission. This trend of affairs would, if left unchecked, not only nullify Our Empire's efforts of many years for the sake of the stabilization of East Asia, but also endanger the very existence of Our nation. The situation being such as it is, Our Empire for its existence and self-defense has no other recourse but to appeal to arms and to crush every obstacle in its path.

The hallowed spirits of Our Imperial Ancestors guarding Us from above, We rely upon the loyalty and courage of Our subjects in Our confident expectation that the task bequeathed by Our forefathers will be carried forward, and that the sources of evil will be speedily eradicated and an enduring peace immutably established in East Asia, preserving thereby the glory of Our Empire.

(Imperial Sign Manual)
(Imperial Seal)

The 8th day of the 12th month
of the 16th year of Showa.

Enemy Agents Carry on Sinister Plot In Tangier to Spread War Into Spain

American and British Spies Hire Jews to Obtain Military Secrets About Defenses in Spanish Morocco

With the progress of the European War and the invasion of the French territories in North Africa, the American and British agents in Spanish Morocco are conjuring sinister plots likely to have international repercussions, reports the Asahi correspondent, Noboru Ito, in recounting his flying trip to Tangier.

"My first impression upon alighting at the Tangier airfield was that the Anglo-American influence was still asserting itself in this city which richly retains a cosmopolitan atmosphere of the old days," the correspondent reveals. He indicates that despite the fact that this area had come under complete Spanish domination following the issuance of a proclamation by the Spanish army commander in November 1940, the United States, in utter disregard of Spain's sovereignty, has stationed as many as five army and navy attaches here. The Giraud faction has also recently established its own consulate here although the Vichy Government is represented here by its consular agents.

Cosmopolitan City

"The population of this imposing port city," continues the reporter, "which is commonly called "White City" by the Europeans has doubled to 140,000 since the outbreak of the second European War and comprises 40 different nationalities. The Arabians predominate with a population of 100,000, followed respectively by Spaniards who number 15,000 and Jews, 8,000.

"Standing atop Malshan Castle, the castle of the old sultan of Tangier, it is possible to have a clear bird's-eye view of this strategically and geographically important city. Projecting from the coast of Tangier is a promontory and on its right lies the granite of Gibraltar like a sleeping ox, with the Trafalgar promontory lightly displaying its figure in the twilight.

"In this ostensibly peaceful surrounding, I caught sight of an enemy convoy of 30 odd ships, belching black smoke, heading for Gibraltar. Just at that moment, I heard a cannon shot to the left, a warning signal from a Spanish base to the enemy convoy which had infringed Spanish territorial waters.

"The geographical position of Tangier has given to it an unsavory tense atmosphere of espionage and counter-espionage. It should be noted here that the Jews of this locality are playing the leading role in collecting secret information. The Anglo-American plotters are taking advantage of the Jewish trait of collecting information for money, using Arabians as go-betweens.

"Accordingly, Tangier can be said to be the center of espionage activities comparable to such places as Lisbon and Madrid. Sometimes, ludicrous rumors are set aloft from this port city. While I was staying at Tangier, one of the rumors had it that the American troops had landed in this strategic city. It was later found that several members of the American parachute corps were drinking at a Tangier bar.

Ferreting Spanish Secrets

"The Anglo-American espionage ring is making special efforts to ferret Spanish military secrets as the Straits of Gibraltar is sandwiched between two Spanish territories. Their secondary activity is to abscond with Axis ciphers. For this work, a large amount of money is said to be distributed to Arabian minions.

"Politically, the United States and Britain are aiming at undermining Spanish neutrality. For this purpose, they are utilizing Red agents. The release of Spanish Communists who were in the custody of the French Morocco authorities and the subsequent dispatch of these men to the border of Spanish Morocco to conspire with disquieting elements clearly indicate the nature of the anti-Axis plot to spread the virus of Communism into Spanish territory with the final object of making an armed advance into this neutral region.

"'The Tangier Gazette,' printed in English, French and Spanish is obviously published by the espionage agents of the American and British governments. The periodical is smeared with malicious propaganda. The issues of the Tangier Gazette, appearing in French, show an obvious inclination toward the Giraud camp.

"What is the possibility of Anglo-

(Continued on Page 2)

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT GIVEN OF HEROISM IN BATTLE FOR MAANSHAN HEIGHT

Pillboxes Were Reduced In Record Time

FIERCE ENCOUNTER

Sanguinary Struggle Forms Inspiring Saga of Japanese Gallantry in War

[See Picture on Page 2]

A stirring account of the Maanshan campaign in North China has become available with the enemy forces in the area east of Posnan in Shantung Province completely subdued by the Imperial Army. It is only one of the many similar records of matchless loyalty and valor that the officers and men of the Imperial Army have left in the course of the North China pacification work.

A map of North China shows Poshanhsien, famous for its excellent coal deposits, located to the south of the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway, which runs from Tsinan to Tsingtao, and near the city of Tsinan. The southeastern area of Poshanhsien is commonly called the "roof of Shantung," with peaks 800-1,000 meters high ranged one behind another, their summits forming rigid screens 50 to 70 meters high. Thus they offer almost impregnable natural fortresses.

Maanshan, in particular, is 700 meters high and extends over the borders of four Shantung hsiens including Poshan. Its strategic importance is such that there is an old adage: "He who controls Maanshan controls East of Poshan." From the foot of the mountain to the summit there is only a single two-foot path provided with stone steps and three gates. Not only did it seem impossible for man or horse to negotiate the height over this path in the face of any resistance from above but not a mouse could pass over it once the battery on the summit began firing.

Reds Built Nest Here

The fourth brigade of the Communist Army's Shantung division saw the advantages offered by this position and in communication with the third brigade built a dozen pill boxes on the summit. They also provided more than 20 forts protected by rocks and covering. They stored provisions, ammunition and drinking water enough for a siege of over one month. Underground passages and chambers were dug against air raids.

Boasting that the mountain now was absolutely impossible to negotiate for any attacking force, they defended themselves behind the forts and pill boxes whenever attacked and sallied forth from them, whenever our forces withdrew, to bolshevize and disturb the peace and order of the neighboring areas. The valiant efforts of the Japanese, however, resulted in uprooting all that source of evil from the Poshan area and its vicinity and stopped all Communist activities in that sector. A period of epochal peace and well-being has set in there

It was on November 9, 1942, with the cold continental winds chilling one to the marrow, that the offensive on Maanshan was launched. The officers and men who had continued operations in the middle Shantung area for some three weeks braced up for the campaign that was to climax their efforts.

The raiding force commanded by Lieutenant Ichiro Umeda, of No. 25, 1-chome, Hatago-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, began to advance from the eastern side of Maanshan at noon that day. The topographical conditions were entirely against the attackers and the enemy behind their strong defenses on the summit aimed accurate fire on the oncoming unit. In spite of the terrific barrage, however, the Japanese went forward and by 7 p.m. they had approached the enemy fortifications within 50 meters of the first line of pill boxes.

Attack With Determination

The next day, November 10, the Hikichi unit joined forces with the raiding force. Viewing the towering cliffs and impossible passages, the attackers renewed their determination to do or die in the attempt.

At 11 a.m. the raiding force made an attempt on the first gateway on the single path leading up to the summit under cover of artillery and

(Continued on Page 2)

Germans Launch Drive in Kuban; Axis Position in Tunisia Strong

Reich Forces Annihilate Two Soviet Divisions in Fierce Encounter — Mopping-Up Operations Continuing

Domei

BERLIN, March 6.—The German unit near the estuary of the Kuban River launched a major offensive early March 5. The German army, gathering its main strength in the left wing, began a speedy attack with a view to enveloping the 58th corps of the Red army, and succeeded in annihilating two out of the three divisions of the Red troops who were trapped by the German force in a moor, and dealt a serious blow on the remaining one division.

In the battle of March 5 and 6, the Red Army was driven back, leaving behind 19 bodies, 1,000 prisoners of war, 69 guns, 36 trench motars, 188 heavy machine-guns. The commander of the 66th Sharp Shooters Division was killed in the severe battle fought in the moor. Several powerful units of the Red Army attacked the German force in a most resolute manner, apparently with a view to saving their comrades who were entrapped by the German force. They were, however, forced back leaving, 10 tanks behind.

The mopping up operations by the German force in the southwestern district of the Donetz and in the southern sector of Khalikov are going on smoothly. Up to the present, several isolated units of the Red army were pinned to the ground. In the middle sector, the Red army took the offensive on March 5, but was completely defeated. A powerful unit of the Soviet army which, with the aid of aircraft, heavy artillery, and tank units, took the offensive against the German position near Ilmen Lake was forced to withdraw leaving, 31 tanks behind them.

Positions Strengthened

Domei

BERLIN, March 6.—Well-informed quarters here have given the following opinion concerning the development of the military situation in Tunisia during the past week.

The Axis forces by the successful offensive they have taken during the past week in different parts of Tunisia have succeeded in strengthening their strategic position. They have driven out the anti-Axis forces at several key points, thereby establishing their control over an extensive area. The principal aim of the military operations of the German army during the past week was to compel the British troops in middle Tunisia to move to North Tunisia.

The success of the German army in North Tunisia during the past disclosed the frazil foundation on which the anti-Axis forces are fighting in Tunisia.

The powerful unit under the command of Marshal Rommel, after its withdrawal from the western sector of middle Tunisia at the end of February, is enveloped in secret. There is no doubt that the Marshal will deliver deadly blow on the anti-Axis forces when he suddenly makes his appearance on the line of fires at the decisive moment. The force under Marshal Rommel must be engaged this moment in the important duty of maintaining the connection between different German positions on the eastern coast of Africa.

NOMURA IMPRESSED BY PROGRESS IN P.I.

Work Accomplished Beyond Expectations, States Admiral On Return Home

"The wonderful work being accomplished in the reconstruction of a new Philippines was beyond my expectations," declared Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, former Japanese Ambassador to the United States, on his return to Fukuoka by plane Saturday afternoon after a two-weeks' inspection tour of the Philippines and Taiwan, states Domei.

"Filipino leaders have complete faith in Japan and they are exerting their full cooperation," he added.

"The excess sugar production problem has been settled by the manufacturing of by-products such as fuel and by converting surplus sugar-cane fields into cotton plantations.

"When I saw the enormous underground barracks and other military installations constructed at Corregidor, former stronghold of the United States at the entrance of Manila Bay, I was really amazed. Considering the fact that Japanese Forces conquered this so-called impregnable island fortress, I was keenly struck with deep gratitude for the Japanese fighting men.

"In Taiwan also," Admiral Nomura continued, "it was gratifying to see that the people there are striving toward the successful conclusion of this war. Volunteers for the army are increasing in great number," he added.

ADM. GHORMLEY DEMOTED

Domei

LISBON, March 6.—Vice Admiral Robert L. Ghormley, former Commander of the Combined Anti-Axis Fleet in the Southern Pacific, who was dismissed last autumn on account of debacles off the Solomons, has been appointed Commander of the 14th Naval District, succeeding Rear-Admiral David W. Bagley, who has been named Commander of the 11th Naval District, it was officially announced by the U.S. Navy Department today, according to a Washington dispatch received here.

JAPANESE CONTINUE ADVANCE IN YUNNAN

Two Chungking Divisions in Manmiekuan Area Routed—Vantage Points Taken

Domei

RANGOON, March 6.—Continuing their all-out campaign in Yunnan Province and in Northern Burma, crack Japanese units are routing Chungking and British-Indian troops at every strategic point, thus completely upsetting the enemy's plan of re-opening the Burma Route, it was disclosed.

In the Manmiekuan area, a certain Japanese unit succeeded in routing two divisions of the Chungking reserve army while another Japanese unit captured a strategic point, dispersing the enemy force under the command of General Hsieh Tsin-sheng.

In the Mingkuang River valley, Japanese Forces attacked the main force of the 4th Division of the Chungking army on March 1. A part of the Japanese Force now is engaged in a mopping up campaign against enemy remnants in the Yingpankai area.

As the Japanese Forces succeeded in taking Taipingkai and Shunchiangkai, enemy units have been cleared completely from the Nu Kiang River area in Yunnan Province.

To the northeast of Myitkyina, North Burma, Japanese units, encountered and launched a severe attack against British-Indian force. While in pursuit of the fleeing enemy, Japanese units captured a strategic point.

Encountering enemy forces in the mountains not far from Maingkwan in the Hukwang Valley, Japanese units not only succeeded in crushing them, but as a consequence of this operation, the British-Indian forces at Fort Hertz at the foot of Namkin Mountain now are in a state of confusion.

At frequent intervals, enemy forces attack the supply route of the Japanese Army to the north of Myitkyina, but despite the enemy's land and air guerilla warfare, their attempts always have been smashed by our sledge-hammer blow.

RANGOON CAPTURE BY JAPAN RECALLED

(Continued from Page 1)

action in Central China, had staunchly joined the trying advance to distant Rangoon. His bravery and meritorious achievements were duly recognized by the commander of our corps.

"We continued our advance until the morning of March 7, covering daily a distance of some 13 ri through weird and lonely jungles, tortured by scorching exhausting heat. From the day that we had left our quarters at Pitsanulok along the western border of Thailand, we had covered more than 1,000 kilometers. Through superhuman effort only were we able to conquer our fatigue and continue on to further hardships. The Burma route was cut off, but the water route through Prome up the Irrawaddy River had yet to be destroyed. We thus, headed for Prome.

"On March 7 we succeeded in cutting off the Prome supply route some 60 kilometers north of Rangoon. We resumed our march, heading southward, and shortly after came across two trains loaded with some 1,500 enemy soldiers who in anticipation of our approach, had deserted the battle zone. They were, ironically, fast asleep. We attacked the trains, completely bombarding them, and seized over 20 carriages, some armored cars, engines, and a load of guns and ammunitions.

"Wasting no unnecessary time we continued our march toward Rangoon. Walking across countless numbers of shrivelled fields, guided by the unerring accuracy of a compass we sped rapidly toward Rangoon, hoping to save the city from the enemy's scorched earth tactics. Nearing our destination, we saw, too late, flames of fire dancing in the distant air.

"It was March 8, the third anniversary of the Imperial Rescript Observance Day. Some of the vanguards, having seriously crippled a unit of some 500 enemy soldiers, continued their march forward, and in the evening on the same day, attacked again other enemy barracks. Thus, sweeping aside each and every obstacle, they pushed steadily forward the seven kilometers to Rangoon. In successive formation behind 15 to 16 cavalry men, vanguards, bicycle corps, and infantry advanced toward the city.

"The city was fog-shrouded and indistinct in the distance. The vanguards, enroute, came across two armored cars, but upon opening the tops were surprised and disappointed to find neither man nor supplies inside. Smashing the remnant of enemy forces near Shwe Dagon pagoda, they marched into the city. Other units, surging wildly into the central part of the city, triumphantly hoisted, atop the government building, the Flag of the Rising Sun. It was exactly eight o'clock of March 8.

"The enemy in fear of the Japanese attack, had already deserted the city, retreating hastily toward the Burma-Thai border. Before their flight, however, they had released all prisoners, ordering them to set afire every important building. Their barbaric cruelty they manifested in their deeds, the freeing of wild animals of the zoological garden, the instigation of the scorched-earth policy, the burning of private residences and sacred shrines."

The vivid account of the hard and courageous experiences of the soldiers was closed with the hopeful remarks that "for the last 120 years, since Britain occupied the city, the result of the British-Burma war, Rangoon had been an indispensable supply base for the Chungking regime. Today, the capital of a resurrected Burma, the newly born city is breathing a freer and happier air. Her future proves promising and prosperous in the Co-Prosperity Sphere which shall evoke from a new Asia."

Enemy Agents Plot Against Axis Powers

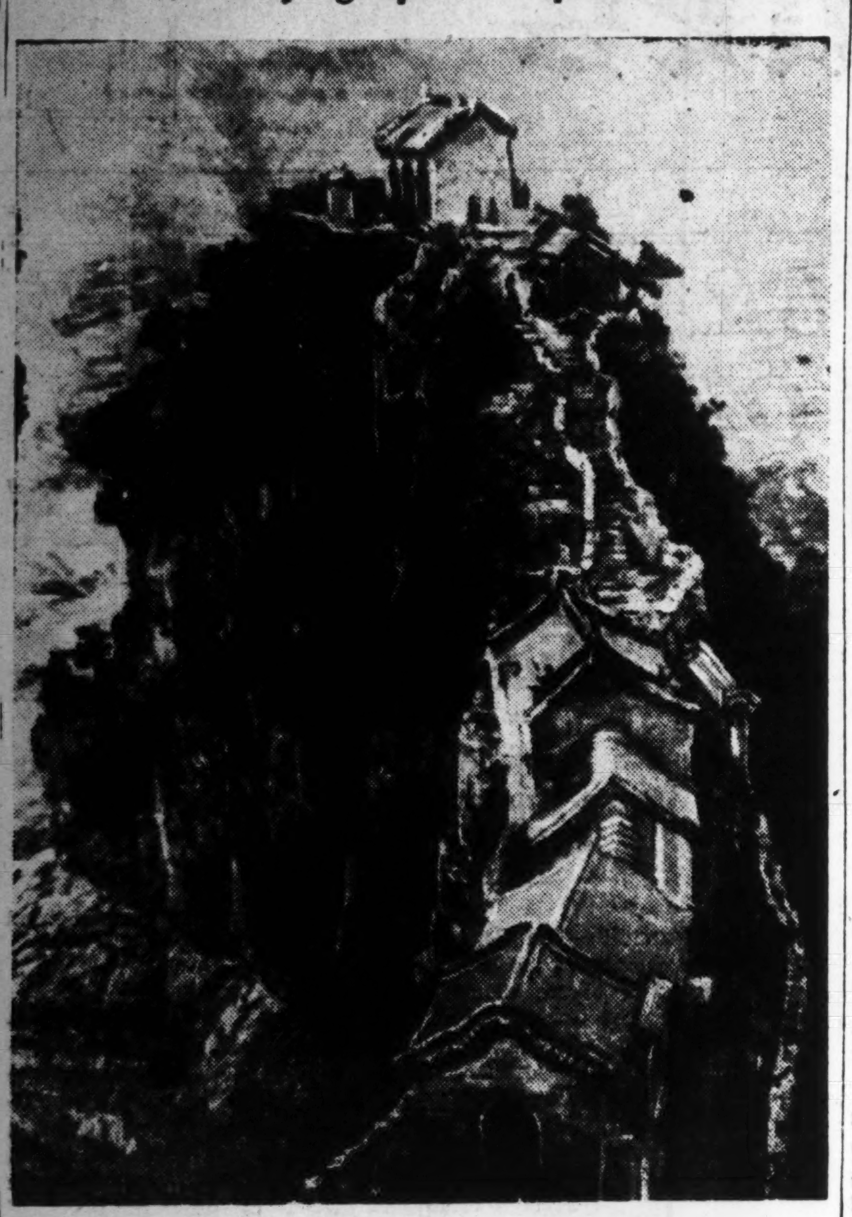
(Continued from Page 1)

American violation of Morocco's neutrality? Some military experts, pointing to the possibility, state that about eight mechanized American divisions out of the total of 15 which landed in North Africa are waiting for the zero hour somewhere between the eastern frontier of Spanish Morocco and Oran as well as at Casablanca, thus forming a position whereby the enemy could push from east and south. Furthermore, these military observers opine, if the Anglo-U.S. armies succeed in establishing an advantageous position in Tunisia, they will surely attack the Iberian peninsula.

"Other military commentators contend that the only way of attacking Spanish Morocco is by landing at Tangier since the invasion from French Morocco has its geographical disadvantages. However, in this event, the Anglo-American forces must face the stout resistance of the Spanish Morocco army which is said to total 200,000, in addition to the hazard of Gibraltar being attacked by cannonade from the Spanish strongholds.

"Such is the general situation and speculations about Spanish Morocco. The reasons given above show why the Anglo-American armies did not direct the spearhead of their attack toward this region immediately after the landing in North Africa. In the event that the Anglo-U.S. forces should invade Spanish Morocco, it is certain that the invaders will attempt to carry on their attack into the Spanish mainland. However, there are no indications of such military movements at the present," the reporter concluded.

Fierce Battle for Maanshan Height Forms Undying Epic of Japanese Heroism



GUERILLAS' NEST REDUCED

"He who controls Maanshan controls East of Poshan." Thus goes an old Chinese adage. Surmounting unspeakable difficulties and natural barriers completely in favor of the enemy, intrepid Japanese Forces finally succeeded in reducing the enemy fortresses located on "the roof of Shantung." Shown above is the third gateway of the Maanshan Fortresses high above the almost perpendicular mountain range. (By Courtesy of the War Ministry)

(Continued from Page 1)

bombing planes but against the near-vertical rocky walls and the strong pill boxes the attack seemed futile. A detachment commanded by Lieutenant Yoshio Kawamoto, of Kusabumura, Ano-gun, Miye Prefecture, jointly with the Umeda unit braved the cross-fire of the enemy to climb the steep hillside step by step ducking to right and left the hand-grenades and rocks flung down on them by the enemy. At 12:30 p.m. they at last captured the first gate on the mountain path.

The path from that point on lies at an angle of 70 degrees and permits only one man to climb up at a time. Panic-stricken by the loss of the first gate, the enemy directed all the loopholes at the single passage and rained hand-grenades, rocks, pieces of wood, water jars and even desks on the oncoming Japanese. Lieutenant Kawamoto, with only three subordinates, went forward and at 2:30 p.m. broke into the second gateway. Under the terrific fire of the enemy, however, the attackers fell one by one, wounded. At the sight of this Lieutenant Umeda, in spite of his wounds, led his men through the gate and captured it.

The Kawamoto-Umeda force, having taken the second gate, continued their push in the face of withering enemy fire from the front and sides and at 3 p.m. occupied the third gate. They were now ready to thrust into the headquarters of the enemy forces but the [illegible] from there on was the worst [illegible]able road shaped like the ba[illegible] of a horse and with huge stones scattered about. There were also about 10 strongly fortified shrines along the path. The barrage from there seemed to permit not an ant to escape. The fight over this section of the path was a death struggle of the most sanguinary nature. Smoke of gunfire from the enemy and from our own artillery and hand grenades exploding everywhere hid everything, while a 50-meter corner atop a cliff was a scene of indescribable bloodshed.

Kawamoto Leads Drive

Indomitable Lieutenant Kawamoto waving his sword aloft climbed over the gate to go forward, when he received three enemy bullets and fell dead, his blood staining the rocky wall. Corporal Tojiro Izumi, of Akita Prefecture, and Chief Private Kiyoshi Yamada, of Aichi Prefecture, also were killed in this action. Sub-lieutenant Yukio Goto, of Gifu Prefecture, although not completely cured of his wounds received in March, took part in the fighting and was again wounded but continued to command the attackers. Lieutenant Umeda, too, despite his wounds, urged on his men.

Seeing that if the raiding force were left to negotiate the last stage of the push alone, they were likely to perish to a man, Commander Hikichi decided to lead the main force in person and began the tortuous climb up the mountain path. Realizing the danger to their comrades, all the officers and men of the main force hugged the mountainside like so many bats and by forming man-ladders enabled those in the rear to climb up. Dusk was descending and the bombs bursting and guns belching flame presented a scene of terror and carnage.

Lieutenant Nobuo Ikeda, of Kyoto Prefecture, who had been acting as a liaison officer in the Hikichi unit, went to the first line at the head of his men, brandishing his sword. In the midst of furious fighting, he was hit by several enemy bullets and fell. When he realized that it was the end, he took out his communication pad and managed to write: "I've been hit in the nerves, nerves. . . . Farewell to the commander. Long live His Imperial Majesty! Just a word with the battalion commander. . . No need to take me to the rear (field hospital). . . .Give me a revolver. . . ." With a last look at the enemy fortifications, he died, a hero's death.

Fight Nearly Over

By such terrific fighting, the attackers were at last able to shake the resistance of the enemy as dusk descended and when it was seen that the enemy camp was wavering Lieutenant Umeda seized the opportunity to order an irresistible charge in the face of the furious barrage. By slashing and bayoneting the Communists behind their pill boxes, the attackers succeeded in taking the summit positions. Sergeant-Major Shintaro Okawara, of Saitama Prefecture, thrust into the last fortress of the enemy and cut down an enemy commander who was taking flight. But he was himself hit by several bullets and fell dead.

The battle had taken 32 hours. The mountain position that was claimed to be impregnable was reduced by the heroism of our officers and men who fought without thought of life or death but with only the thought of giving their all in the cause of the great principles for which their country stood. The enemy force numbering about 100 was killed to a man. It was 8 p.m. when the Rising Sun flag was hoisted over the mountain top and the surviving officers and men, filled with emotion, watched it wave in the evening breeze.

Thus the area east of Poshan was cleared of rebels and an epochal period of peace brought to that sector.

Maize Is Chiang's Minion

Domei

LISBON, March 6.—Frederick Maize, former chief of the Maritime Customs of China, who returned to England last summer on a repatriation ship, has recently returned from Durban, South Africa, and was appointed Chief of the Maritime Customs under the Chungking regime, according to a dispatch received here from Chungking.

Honan War Results Of Japanese Units In February Given

Domei

KAIFENG, March 6.—War results obtained by Japanese troops operating in the Honan area during February were revealed as follows:

Number of encounters	150
Enemy numerical strength	59,810
Enemy bodies left behind	2,090
Prisoners taken	473.

Booty included six heavy machine guns, 28 light machine guns, 950 rifles and large quantities of ammunition and other war materials, it was further revealed.

New Burma Rising From Ruins of War

(Continued from Page 1)

the direction of the ocean, had all of their fortifications facing in that direction and not in the direction from which we had come.

"It was apparent that the enemy had not expected the Japanese Forces to brave the jungles from across the Thai border. We had a comparatively easy time taking Moulmein, but the enemy's air force provided a formidable threat by their repeated bombing attacks upon us. It was rather amusing to witness the enemy planes bombing their own gasoline tanks and presumed they did not want to see these fall into our hands.

"In Moulmein while looking for gunny sacks, we came across approximately eight tons of tungsten, but leaving it behind us, we proceeded toward Toungoo to the north of Rangoon and there we met eight divisions of Chungking forces for the first time. Engagements with them continued for nearly a week with our forces concentrating our efforts on night attacks. They proved more formidable than the British forces, but when our re-enforcement arrived from Malaya, following the fall of Singapore, the Chungking forces took to their heels. At one railway station, we captured a freight train comprising some sixty cars full of vital commodities including 80 tons of tungsten valued at approximately ¥50,000,000.

Arrives in Pegu

"After crossing the Salween River, we arrived in Pegu under fire of the enemy's air force and encountered an enemy tank force comprising 300 medium-sized tanks of American make. The tanks we had, being of the small size, were no match against them. We carried out our attack with what artillery we had on hand and by thrusting ignited gasoline bottles into their slits. Our sacrifices naturally were great, but we nevertheless succeeded in vanquishing all of the 300 tanks which tried to work havoc with our force.

"Soon after that encounter, Rangoon fell, but I did not share the joy of making the triumphal march into the city for I had orders to report to other fields of operation."

Rangoon's Progress Recalled by Mayor

(Continued from Page 1)

eral administration throughout Burma.

"Then a municipality was introduced in Rangoon in September and all administrative affairs in the city were taken over by it from the Public Peace Maintenance Association.

Rehabilitation Program Set

"With the establishment of the municipal administration and other necessary organizations for the public in general, the rehabilitation work in the city progressed steadily, thus restoring the citizens' life to normalcy by the end of October. The population at this period had reached approximately 400,000.

"Although Anglo-American air units have been making vain attempts since last December to hamper the rehabilitation of Rangoon by repeated inhuman bombing attacks, the Rangoon Municipality as well as all other administrative organs throughout Burma are continuing their activities steadily and there is no doubt that their redoubled efforts will be continued further in order to attain the ultimate aim of founding a Burmese nation as promised by the Nippon Government."

WANG TO INSPECT TOHOKU

Manchoukuo Ambassador to Attend Akita Graduation Ceremonies

Wang Yun-ching, Manchoukuo Ambassador to Tokyo, will leave Ueno station today accompanied by his secretary for an inspection tour of the Tohoku district, it is learned by Domei

He will attend the raduation ceremony of the Akita Institute of the Japan-Manchoukuo Iron Engineering Society on March 9 and on March 11 similar exercises at the Sakata Institute of the same Society.

He is scheduled to return to the capital on March 13.

FEMININE LEADERS OF MANCHOUKUO VISIT JAPAN

Six prominent Manchoukuo women, including the wife of the former Justice Minister Chang Huan-hsiang and her two daughters arrived in Tokyo on Sunday for an inspection tour of Japan. The party will stay at the Imperial Hotel until March 14. An interesting program has been arranged for the party. The group will pay homage to the Imperial Palace, Meiji Shrine, Yasukuni Shrine and visit army and navy hospitals as well as leading societies such as the Japan Red Cross Society and the Nippon Women's Association. Shown in the picture above are four members of the party, delighted over the congenial reception they are receiving from the Japanese people. Left to right: Mesdames Yang Yin-chun, Chang Huan Tang-chu, Salan Che-ko, Chin Ting Yu-ying.

Press Comments

Sunday, March 7, 1943 .

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The American Octopus Reaches out

ASAHI—New Objectives of Japan's Military Operations on the Continent

The American Octopus Reaches Out

TOKYO SHIMBUN—After the outbreak of the present great war, the United States has been rapidly increasing its influence in Canada, Central and South America, Australia, Iran, Iraq and North Africa, apparently anxious to regain from those parts of the world what it has lost in Asia.

The United States is trying to establish its control over these countries partly as a means of prosecuting the present great war. But, the Washington Government has another purpose in view. It is undoubtedly making the most of the present war as a means of realizing its cherished ambition of universal supremacy. It is, for instance, making strenuous efforts to strengthen its influence in South America by holding itself for the defence of various countries there against "possible attacks" by the Axis nations. It is quite obvious to everybody that the United States is aiming at the extirpation of the British influence from South Africa.

In the pre-war days, South Africa was practically under the exclusive control of British capital, leaving no room for the economic activities of the United States. The United States and Britain are fighting against their common enemies at present. Therefore, it cannot openly direct its attacks on the economic influence Britain has in South America and other regions in the world. Practically, however, the Washington Government is doing its utmost to uproot Britain's economic influence from the industrial centers of the world.

In the meeting of Casablanca, it was agreed between Roosevelt and Churchill, as it must, that the United States and Britain will maintain close cooperation until the Axis nations are compelled to surrender unconditionally. The British people, however, are well aware of the fact that the United States is aiming at the destruction of Britain's economic influence in the world. We do not think that the United States and Britain will quarrel with each other on account of the great difference in their view points. But, it is very interesting to observe the development of the economic relations between the two enemy nations which are destined to a tragic end sooner or later.

New Objectives of Japan's Military Operations on the Continent

ASAHI—In a press interview recently given at Shanghai, the Information Department of the Imperial Army to China talked about the fundamental change which has been introduced in the purpose of Japan's military operations in the Chinese Continent, stating that the Imperial troops in China have been fighting in the past merely for the purpose of frustrating the resistance of the Chungking regime by reducing its fighting force, but that the Imperial troops will fight hereafter for two purposes; namely, the reduction of the fighting strength of Chungking and the augmentation of the economic strength of the Nanking Government through the economic development of the areas to be captured from now on. This means that Japan hereafter will carry out its military operations in the continent in order to enlarge the area under the control and jurisdiction of the National Government of Nanking and thereby increase the economic strength of new China, so that it may execute its duty as a base of supply. In the major offensives taken by the Imperial Forces in the district around Wuhan and Hankow since February 14, the enemy lost a spacious ground on the western bank of the Yantskiang with an area equal to that of Shikoku Island. The district in question is one of the best producing centers of rice and other crops throughout Central China, besides being a place of infinite strategic value. It enables its occupant to keep the water way between Ichang and Yo-chow under its absolute control. This means that, through the occupation of the area in question, the Imperial Forces in Central China are now placed in a position to cut the Chungking regime of the supply of war materials it has been obtaining by this water way. At the same time, the Imperial Forces will enjoy hereafter all facilities of transportation by means of the Yangtzkiang between Ichang and Yo-chow.

Meantime, the military operations in the Su-Hwai District have also resulted in the decisive success of the Imperial Forces, which have secured their control over the complete net of land transportation between Central and North China. The noteworthy change introduced into Japan's policy of the military operations in China will produce a far reaching effect in frustrating the resistance of the Chungking regime, on the one hand, and promoting the cooperation between the Japanese Government and the National Government of Nanking, as well as in encouraging the collaboration of the Chinese people with the Imperial Forces and the Nanking Government.

Astoria II Launched

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 6.—The newly-built American cruiser, Astoria, was launched today in Port Philadelphia, it was officially announced by the U.S. Navy Department, according to a dispatch received here from Washington.

VEGETABLES FROM JAPAN REACH FRENCH INDO-CHINA

Potatoes, Apples Sent Upon Request; Formerly Imported From Australia

Domei

SAIGON, March 6.—The vegetable shops here now are congested with housewives who come to buy apples, onions and potatoes imported from Japan.

Although this city was noted for the rich varieties of fruits and vegetables, potatoes and apples, which had been imported from Australia, were no longer available upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

The Japanese authorities, upon receiving a request from French Indo-China for vegetables, at once agreed and shipped the required vegetables in line with the policies of the Japan-French Indo-China economic cooperation.

6TH WASEDA-KEIO SKI MEET SLATED AT NOZAWA COURSE

Line-Ups of Rival Teams Include Several National Title-Holders

Winding-up the season's winter sports schedule, the 6th Waseda versus Keio ski meet will be held for three days starting Saturday at the Nozawa ski course.

Keeping in line with the theme of national fitness and physical training, the teams will engage in defense sports in addition to the standard events of slalom, long distance combined downhill and relay races. Competition in jumps will also be held.

The line-ups of rival teams include several national champions and the meet is expected to produce some record breaking performances.

Waseda University's national title-holders are the pre-meet favorite. Heading the list of Waseda stars is Yuichiro Sasakawa national and intercollegiate slalom champion. In the endurance and long-distance races, Waseda's Yoshio Nonaka and Yukiyoshi Matsushita are looked to dominate over their rivals.

Keio's best bets will be in the jumps and relay races where the Mita team is reported to include a well-balanced team.

When in Kobe
Stay in Quiet Comfort
In Kobe's finest hotel
Rooms with bath & phone
From ¥8.00 Up
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MOSLEM PRESIDENT EXPRESSES THANKS

Manifests Gratitude for Sympathy Shown to Mohammedan People

Adbul Sid Ibraham, President of the Dai Nippon Moslem League, visited Lieutenant-General Nobutaka Shihoten, representative from Tokyo Prefecture, at the Dai Nippon Mohammedan Society Saturday afternoon and thanked him for the sympathy accorded Islamites by Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani during the recent plenary session of the House of Representatives, reports Domei.

Mohammedans in the past have been placed under Anglo-American pressure and have not been able to say what they wished, Mr. Ibraham said, but thanks to the efforts of Japan, they have now recovered their dignity.

Declaring that real Islamites are about to arise with the guidance of the Japanese, Mr. Ibraham disclosed that Moslem leaders are drafting concrete plans to unite the 100,000,000 fellow-Islamites in the Greater East Asia bloc, as well as other Islamites throughout the world.

When a united front is put up by the Moslems, its influence will be much stronger than even the Japanese people anticipate, Mr. Ibraham predicted, adding that it is his [illegible] est wish that Tokyo, in parallel with Berlin and Rome, will become centers for Islamites in future.

Mr. Ibraham served the cause of Japan during the Russo-Japanese War, and came to this country in 1906, maintaining close relations with the late Marquis Shigenobu Okuma, a member of the House of Peers, Mitsuru Toyama, the late Tsuyoshi Inukai and other prominent figures.

He returned to Turkey but unable to stand Anglo-American tyranny, he came to Japan again about ten years ago, secretly hoping for this day.

China's Finance Develop Healthily

(Continued From Page 4)

level, so as to promote the stabilization of the people's living.

To meet the new situation, developed by the outbreak of the current hostilities, the Nanking Government took such steps as driving out the fapi, controlling the currency through the issuance of the new note, thereby effecting the economic reconstruction in those areas based upon the strength of the new note. In order to maintain the value of the new note, the notes should be backed up by an increased commodity production.

To attain increased production, it was necessary to strengthen the economic construction of Central China, with the accompanying expansion of the rural pacification area. Also care was necessary so that the rehabilitation of the farming communities in the pacification area would be pushed in earnest. Substantial mobilization of floating capital on production increase basis should also be seriously considered.

With particular regard to the mobilization of floating capital, the aim must be, as contemplated before, to check its speculative tendency, to encourage its investment in industrial enterprises and its effective utilization in farming development.

Floating capital existing in Shanghai, once estimated at 8,000,000,000 yuan in old fapi at the inauguration of the currency reform, was transferred in considerable amount to the hinterland, and about half of what was held by the Shanghai banks at that time has since been converted into such stable things as negotiable bonds.

Readers in Council

(Continued From Page 4)

ernment on the administration of Portuguese colonies as follows:

"I was particularly struck by the relations between the whites and the natives. The latter are treated in a paternal manner, like big children which they are, with firmness but without arrogance or harshness. Nowhere, even in the most remote districts of Gorongoza did I find any blacks unemployed or destitute, such as one can see in other regions, and all appear to be perfectly happy under the Portuguese administration. They all raise their own maize crops, which often would do credit to a European farm, and all are ready to earn additional money by giving their services to Europeans who may be travelling or resident, which is significant. Equally noteworthy is their respect for the white, free, however, from servility, but whose smallest order is obeyed with deference and promptitude. Crimes against white women are absolutely unknown here. I already know the capabilities of Portuguese as colonizers."

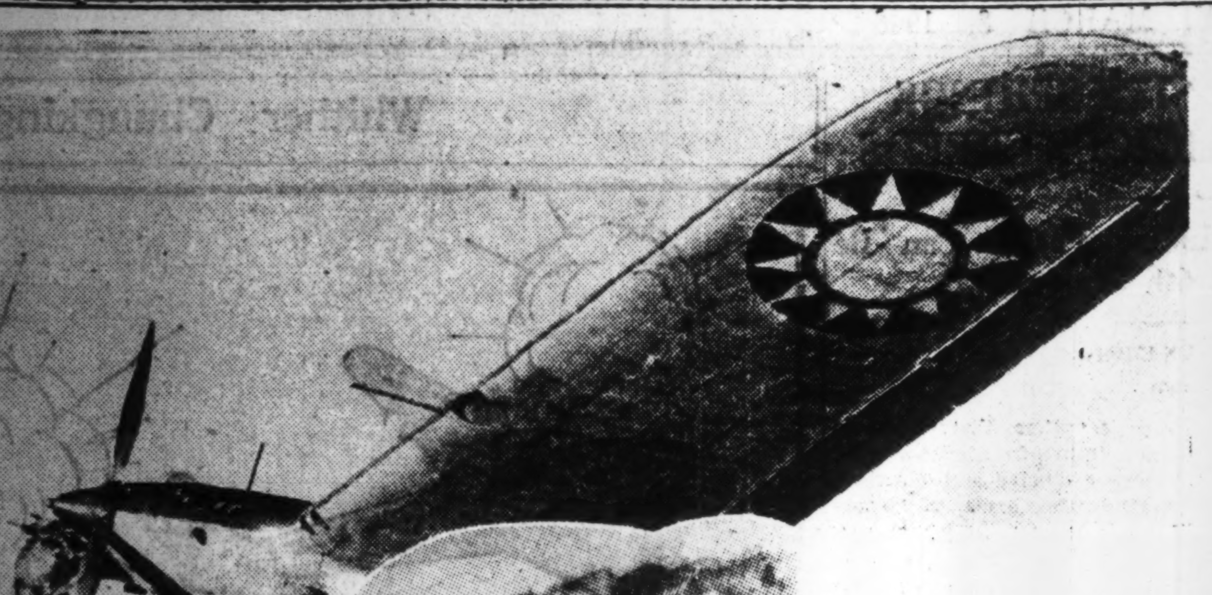
It is a noteworthy fact that we have heard of frequent news of native revolts and other troubles happening in the colonies of other nations, while Portugal with less repressive power at her command, has been singularly free of such indigenous troubles in the government of her colonies, not only in Africa but also in other parts of the world. Surely this happy result could not be achieved if our native population were subjected to those brutal forms of cruelty which Mr. Kato pointed out to his readers he had seen in Lourenco Marques.

Portuguese colonies are about thirty times larger than the mother country, and we have retained them for centuries by right of discovery, and not by acts of aggression.

In conclusion, I do not wish to comment on the other portion of Mr. Kato's article. Suffice it to say that the characteristic kindness of the Japanese people toward foreigners, irrespective of nationality, living in Japan or in the occupied territories, is a consoling proof that the spark of humanity latent in our nature cannot be extinguished by the campaign of hatreds fostered by the propaganda work among the belligerent nations since the outbreak of this catastrophic war.

F. S. SOUZA

March 5.



Left: Chiang's plane captured by Nanking Troops.

Right: Wang Ching-wei and his Staff.

NANKING GOES TO BATTLE

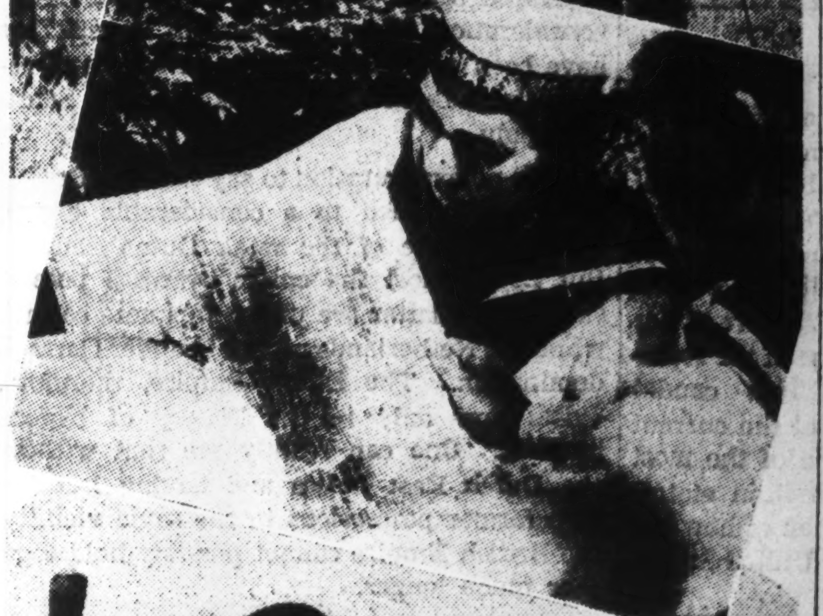
The Army of the National Government of China under the leadership of President Wang Ching-wei, in keeping with its policy of cooperating with Japan for the attainment of a common cause, is expending its whole-hearted efforts toward subduing the Chungking forces. Their courage and intrepidity on the Su-Hwai front has often invoked errors in their identity, causing them to be mistaken for Japanese soldiers disguised in Chinese army uniforms.

A Mainichi dispatch from Nanking reveals that on the Su-Hwai front, the Chinese forces under Lieutenant-General Liu Hsiang-tu and Pan Han-jo, together with the Hu Kuang Chung unit, are cooperating with the Japanese troops in the annihilation of Chungking's 84th Main Force and the New 4th Army. With their knowledge of the geographical characteristics of the vicinity, their cooperation is valuable and indispensible. The 33rd division of the Chungking 89th Army, under the joint attack of the Sino-Japanese armies, has already been forced into submission.

The unit under Commander Kao Chich is especially well-disciplined and noted for its bravery and courage. The Commander with ten of his officers were granted medals in recognition of their valor, when they rescued a prominent Japanese kidnapped by Chungking soldiers. They refused a reward of some 10,000 yuans for their deed, for they had done it in line of their duty. Well-disciplined and fearless, they are respected throughout the entire vicinity. Popular Commander Ma Samin, it has been said, was once ordered transferred to some other post. A furor and protest resulted among the people and ultimately ended in petitioning the National Government for non-transference.

Today, the Army of the National Government, has cast aside its policy of passive responsibility in maintaining peace and order. In its stead, they are striving valiantly to crush the parasitic influence of the Chungking Army.

TOP: NANKING SOLDIERS GOING THROUGH THEIR PACES.
BOTTOM: PICKED MEN TAKING PART IN MANEUVERS



TOP: CHINESE SAILORS READING NEWS OF JAPANESE VICTORIES.
BOTTOM: THIS MAN IS THE BEST FENCER IN WANG'S ARMY.

THE PAST WEEK IN REVIEW

House Pledges Help To Japanese Nationals

To urge the enemy to reconsider its treatment of Japanese still in areas under its power and to comfort the 600,000 compatriots interned and suffering barbaric treatment in America, Britain and their territories, the House of Representatives last week, voicing the united will of the Japanese people, passed unanimously a resolution "concerning our compatriots in enemy lands."

The resolution was proposed by Yonezo Maeda and 64 others at the plenary session of the Lower House and was passed with surging applause, showing unanimous approval.

1,522 Awarded Posthumous Honors

The 45th and 4th conferments of posthumous honors on those killed in the China Affair and the War of Greater East Asia, respectively, and the 39th awarding of honors to survivors for meritorious service in the China affair were made public jointly by the War Ministry and the Bureau of Decorations late last week.

Among those honored are civil engineers, interpreters, and other civilians in military service.

Those posthumously decorated with the Order of the Golden Kite numbered 1,522. Out of these honored warriors, 73 were given a higher mark of "Shukun Ko" for specially distinguished services.

Manchoukuo Empire Day Observed in Tokyo

To celebrate the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the monarchical regime in Manchoukuo and the 11th Manchoukuo Empire Day, simple but solemn functions took place in Tokyo on March 1.

The celebrations hailed the complete concord with which Japan and Manchoukuo are working together and made firmer the determination of the peoples of both nations to drive onward to absolute victory.

More than a hundred representatives of business houses having connections with Manchoukuo assembled at the Manchoukuo Embassy and observed ceremonies celebrating this memorable holiday. After the ceremonies, Wang Yunching, Manchoukuo Ambassador to Japan, led the members of the Embassy in a march to the Meiji and Yasukuni Shrines where they prayed for complete victory.

72 Foe Planes Destroyed In India-Burma Border

Spectacular results were obtained by the Japanese Air Forces in their combats staged with the Anglo-American airmen in the border areas between Burma and India. During the month of February, 26 enemy planes were shot down, two of them uncertain, and 15 destroyed aground. During the same period, 17 enemy planes were brought down by Japanese anti-aircraft batteries, while 14 other planes were shot down but not for certain.

On February 23 and again on February 25, Japanese airmen made a surprise attack on Tinsukia, in Eastern India, an important point along the air route between India, and in these raids destroyed 15 large transport planes on the ground.

Asia Rejoices as Gandhi Ends Fast

All Asia was in joy last week as Mahatma Gandhi, Indian saint and patriot, completed his 21-day fast which he observed in protest against the British attitude toward India. This feat of the Mahatma was clearly a triumph of spiritual power over brute force.

Observers commented that the 380,000,000 people of India under their beloved leader, Mahatma Gandhi, have won victory in their unarmed fight for independence.

Although Gandhi was not able to procure his unconditional release, the anti-British movement in India has been tremendously benefited by his fast. Gandhi's fast has revealed to the world the harsh, cold selfishness of Britain and has made the compromising faction greatly retrospective with respect to Britain has definitely shown that it is not fighting for the liberation of other races. Thus, various nations dependent on the Anglo-Saxons have come to harbor dissatisfaction and misgivings on Britain's ultimate motive and international distrust for Britain is gradually gaining in magnitude.

Axis Unity Bolstered By Rome Conference

The Rome conference recently held between German and Italian leaders has strengthened the unity of the two countries in the prosecution of the war as well as reaffirming the complete agreement of views which always exists between Germany and Italy.

The conference covered all possible problems necessary for the prosecution of war along lines of strategy, politics and economics. It also discussed questions concerning the post-war system in Europe. The Axis forces will hereafter concentrate their common efforts to mobilize all needed mental and physical powers for the execution of the war.

Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop also met diplomatic representatives of other allied countries at Rome and had close talks with them on various pending problems.

Enemy Shipping Suffers Big Loss

With the increasing activity of the German air force as well as submarines, a severe blow has been dealt to enemy shipping. The new results of Germany's warfare were announced by the German High Command last week. In the month of February, German submarines sank 82 merchant vessels, totaling 545,300 tons, and also torpedoed 14 other ships, of which four are believed to have been sunk. Also, German speed boats sank three enemy merchant ships totaling 6,500 tons. In the same period, German air forces sank five enemy ships, totaling 25,000 tons and also seriously damaged 14 others. Thus in February, German forces sank 90 enemy ships, totaling 576,800 tons.

Chungking Generals Join Nanking

Each day, the number of Chungking troops surrendering to the Japanese Forces to join the Nanking peace movement steadily mounts. Recently Major-General Su Shin-tung, Commander of the Chungking Fifth Independent Brigade, who had been a great force under the recently captured General Wang Ching-tsai, offered to join the Nanking peace camp with a force of more than 1,000 men. The Japanese military authorities accepted the offer, after they had satisfied themselves about the motive which induced the General to work for peace.

Meanwhile, Major-General Li Teh-hsin, Chief of Staff of the Wang Ching-tsai army, with 4,000 soldiers under him, was completely entrapped near Lichiatsang not far from Lake Pailu in Hupeh Province and surrendered on the afternoon of March 2.

Javanese Celebrate Landing of Japanese

'New-Born Java festivals' commemorating the first anniversary of the landing of the Imperial Forces were staged in various places in Java during the period from March 1 to 9. In Bandoeng many colorful functions, symbolic of the rejoicing of the people and the forging ahead of the construction work, were ushered in with posters displayed all over the city in Japanese and Malai reading: "Gratitude to the Imperial Forces", "Down with America and Britain" and others of a similar import.

At the newly constructed Azuma Athletic Field in Bandoeng, grand meetings of elementary and middle school students, football matches of Preanger province teams were held while movies and musical programs were sponsored under the auspices of the Propaganda Department.

Enemy in N. Tunisia Surprise-Attacked

German fighting units in northern Tunisia made further progress near Cape Serrat as well as in the area of Medjez el Bab. A strongly defended enemy system of trenches was captured at several places whereby formations of the British first army suffered enormous losses.

The amount of booty particularly of heavy arms is steadily increasing and many heavy enemy artillery positions were taken by complete surprise during the rapid advance. The number of prisoners is also steadily increasing especially since the German forces succeeded in cutting off a part of the British formation from its rear connections.

In southeastern Tunisia, the British and American forces after the serious losses of the previous days at the hand of the German-Italian troops have renounced the re-occupation of their lost positions.

American Airmen Disgust Chungking

The lack of efficiency of the present American airmen in Chungking is being severely criticized by all interested quarters, leading to the alleged proposal by the Chungking representatives in Washington to place them under the control of the National Military Council at Chungking. Since the present American air force was organized last July, there has so far been very little to be mentioned to its credit both in its encounters with the Japanese Air Forces and in its fighting with the Japanese land troops.

There is also another reason for the present overture from Chungking. As the American airmen in Chungking are living in such a luxurious manner, the Chinese populace, who are now on the brink of starvation, are being greatly offended. Even in the mountainous interior of China, the airmen are not satisfied unless they are allowed to drink the best whiskey.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1943

The Future of the British Empire

Senator Gerald P. Nye, one of the outstanding leaders of the American isolationists, recently declared that he had always been of the opinion that the gigantic British Empire constituted a definite danger to the peace of the world. Therefore, he predicted, Britain would have to renounce at least a part of her overseas possessions in the course of the forthcoming peace negotiations. This candid statement coming in the midst of the current life-and-death struggle from one of the most respected of contemporary American statesmen is an unmistakable indication of how the political wind is blowing in the United States, Britain's most powerful ally.

The change of leadership from Britain to the United States as a result of the First World War caused animated discussions regarding the future of the British Empire not only in the Anglo-Saxon countries but also throughout the world. Then came the Second World War. Within less than ten months after the outbreak of the war in Europe, astute observers of world affairs everywhere came to realize the soundness of their previous conviction that the final stage of the complete collapse of the British Empire had finally come. The historic tragedy of Dunkirk. the conclusion of the separate armistice agreement between Germany and France, and the subsequent unbroken series of military defeats on the part of Britain and her weak allies have virtually sealed the fate of Britain as a great empire.

At the same time a still more irresistible force has begun to assert itself accelerating with greater speed the process of disintegration of the British Empire. Because of the irreparable military setbacks suffered by the British Empire, John Bull has been forced to acquiesce in this disintegrating force—the indomitable pressure of combined American economic and political strength. During the two decades after the close of the First World War, the manipulators of America's economic and political powers entertained the idea that it was the manifest destiny of the United States not only to become the successor to the British Empire but also to become the builder of a bigger and mightier empire unprecedented in the annals of mankind. Today the official statements and public utterances of the responsible government officials and influential private citizens clearly indicate that the Americans are now fully convinced that the present world upheaval is providing an unique opportunity for them to realize their long cherished dream of constructing Uncle Sam's world empire.

Since the outbreak of the Second World War, Britain has lost virtually all her strategic bases in the Western Hemisphere to the United States. It is now almost self-evident that these strategic bases will never again be restored to their former owner. Of course these ambitious adventurers who are aspiring for the "greatest world empire" cannot afford to confine their imperialistic activities only to their own hemisphere and the Atlantic Ocean. Hence these empire builders have turned their greedy eyes toward the Pacific Ocean, the British, French, Dutch and other possessions in Africa, the Near and Middle East.

While the British Empire is being subjected to the rapid process of dismemberment, the United States is trying her best to avail herself of every opportunity to replace that dying empire. At this juncture it would do well to recall the statements of Secretary of the Navy Knox and Secretary of War Stimson before the House Military and Naval Affairs Committee meetings a few days ago emphasizing the vital importance of acquiring all the naval and air bases in the Pacific in order to win hegemony in the Pacific. Walter Lippmann, the well-known American newspaper columnist, also advocated recently a far-reaching imperialistic plan including the restoration of American and "Allied" Pacific possessions which have been lost to the Japanese Forces and the fortification of those islands as stepping stones from Hawaii to the Philippines.

Be that as it may, one cannot overlook the fact that the American imperialists have already achieved a phenomenal success in their attempt to alienate Australia and New Zealand from the British Empire. They are no longer component memebrs of John Bull's empire in the true sense of the term, but to all intents and purposes they are American protectorates. The latest dispatch from Washington reports that New Zealand's Minister in Washington stated that New Zealand would be willing to grant the use of her air and naval bases to the United States as part of a mutual defense system in the Pacific. The statement is important in view of the fact that politically neither Australia nor New Zealand is significant, though as strategic bases and raw material producers both occupy a unique position. And it is for the latter consideration that the American imperialists have been exerting their utmost efforts to reduce these British dominions to Uncle Sam's monopoly.

It is no exaggeration to say that the British Empire flourished to a considerable extent at the expense of the weak Dutch Empire. But now almost the entire overseas possessions of the latter are under Japanese control while the Netherlands proper is under German domination. The Dutch Empire, therefore, exists now only in the history of bygone empires. One can readily see that without the Dutch East Indies and having lost her own former possessions in the same vicinity, the British Empire cannot possibly hold together much longer.

Furthermore, British influence has been driven out of East Asia once and for all. In India the struggle for independence cannot be suppressed any longer, for the Indian people are now fully convinced that the international situation has never been and never will be so favorable for their cause. It is expected that before the current war comes to its end, India will regain her freedom by eradicating every vestige of British tyranny and will take her rightful place as a full-fledged independent nation in the society of nations.

In view of these actual circumstances, it is interesting to note the highly realistic observations and forecasts being made regarding the future of the British Empire. According to a recent dispatch from Geneva, the New York newspaper PM published commentaries by several leading American and British authors and journalists on this subject, and the consensus of these students of world affairs is that the British Empire would cease to exist after the current war, for the conditions indispensable to the survival of John Bull's empire have already been swept away by the deluge of the ever-rising Axis Powers.

In speaking of the helpless domestic situation in Britain a well-known English scholar makes a fascinating contrast between the disillusioned younger generation and the complacent older generation. "The most encouraging feature of the present situation,' declares the author, "is the prevalence especially among the younger generation, of a deep-seated conviction that the world of the past decade has been a bad and mad world, and that almost everything in it needs to be uprooted and replanted. A revolutionary current is in the air. Nevertheless, there are many disquieting features, one of them being the very high average age of those who hold the key positions in the public life of Great Britain. Most men of sixty and over are more susceptible to impressions of the past than to future needs. The younger generation will hardly achieve its goal if it continues to rely, as exclusively as it appears to rely at the present, on the leadership of veterans."

In view, first, of the American strategy for the construction of Uncle Sam's world empire; second, of Britain's loss of her colonial possessions; third, of the ever-growing strength of the Axis Powers; and fourth, of discord between the ruling clique and the masses and decline of national morale, it becomes increasingly clear that whether Churchill has become his king's first Prime Minister to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire or not, internal as well as external forces will no longer permit the British Empire to continue its lease of life.

A Year Ago Today

March 8, 1942

From Our Own Files

Today is the third Imperial Rescript Observance Day. Within the last three months since the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and the British Empire was promulgated on December 8, 1941, the Japanese Empire has scored a long series of brilliant war results which compare more than favorably to any in the world's annals of war.

* * *

Indications of increasing discontent in the United States regarding the Roosevelt Administration's war efforts were seen when certain journals said some persons were being considered as possible successors to Colonel Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary of War, should the latter resign, states a report from Buenos Aires.

INDIA'S NATIONAL UNITY SPRINGS FROM STRONG RELIGIOUS CREEDS

Scientific Achievement of Indian People Can Be Traced as Far Back as 6th Century B.C.

By YUKITOSHI TSUNAMOTO

(From the Koron)

Part I

That which must be borne in mind above all else in dealing with India is the fact that her aggregate area is approximately seven times greater than that of Japan, that in that territory, which, excluding Russia, is vaster than Europe, pulstates a population of over 400,000,000 a population equivalent to one fifth of that of the entire world.

The religions of India include from the most primitive of spiritual worship to the most advanced of modern, philosophical theologies—from pantheism to monotheism, from the original Indian Brahmanism, Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Shikhism to foreign Mohammedanism, Christianity, Judaism. There is, in fact, the whole of the world's multifarious religions in India.

Their apparels range from the dhoti, sadi, lungi, chadar, dhobata, bhotan, etc. which are genuine Indian garments, to Western style clothings, and semi-foreign styles. Many things in India are extremely mixed in nature. The Sadi for example, varies greatly according to province or social rank. As for head-gears, there are turbans, topis, caps, hats, ultimately totaling over 70 different kinds. It is even said that their birthplace, religion, and caste may be determined by their head-gears.

Possesses Unity

India possesses a distinct singleness and unity. Her vast territory is provided with but poor means of communication; cultural and economical standings differ in each province.

In view of the fact, however, that intermarriage had ceaselessly taken place between the native and immigrant races, it is well nigh impossible today to distinguish the original Indian race from the present. Yet to deny the national unity of India for the sole reason that she is racially ununified would be inadequate, for categorically, a race and a nation are not necessarily the same.

The languages of India may be roughly grouped into four—the Aryan, Dravidian, Mongolian, and Koralian. There is among the four not only prevalent a commonness element, but, in the past 10 years the population of over 100,000,000 inhabiting the vast territory of East and West Hindi, Behari, and Ragyasta, including the northern and southern parts of India, has made "Hindustani" the common language of India. Today, there is being conducted a movement to enhance the nation's linguisic unity.

Religion of India

It is in her religions, however, that India has particularly been successful in attaining unity. "A strong national unity is the essential ideal of Hinduism." All religious creeds springing up in India, from nature worship and mythical religions to Brahmanism, were assimiliated by Hinduism. After the middle ages, it gleaned also the faiths of various foreign lands, such as Mohammedanism and Christianity.

This formidable religion of India, with its receptivity and adaptibility, not merely as a religious faith but as a social system, thoroughly conquered in a short period of time all invaders of India. Smith Vincent Arthur states that the larger part of Huns and other invading tribes that settled in Punjab and Rajputana during the fifth and sixth centuries were Hinduized within a few generations, and became members of the Hindu caste.

This tendency was not limited to this period alone. We find that the phenomenon has been prevalent throughout the entire history of India. Even the conquering Aryans were Hinduized, and the Moslems, who began their invasions in the tenth century, followed suit, although they succeeded in ruling India, politically, culturally, and socially.

Common Mother of Nations

"India, as "Hindustan" or "The Land of the Indians," has been long regarded by the Hindu as a united body. India's topographical unity, namely, the Himalaya mountains which estrange the peninsular nation from the back-bone of Asia, and the seas which isolate it from the external world, helped to strengthen the Indian conceptions that India was the "common mother" to the other nations of the world. This conception was further strengthened by the mixed life of the diffefrent races.

We have given here only a few of the factors which have helped the 400,000,000 people of India to preserve their unity, and which, despite racial, tribal, and linguistic diversities, have distinguished them from the other peoples. It was from this unity that there was finally formed a distinct national characteristic and spirit among the Indians. Although there are characteristic differences between the various societies, and other bodies, it was due to those differences in their economic, social, and cultural standings, plus the discriminating inclinations of the caste system, that prevented the nation from disintegrating. And from those exclusive and discriminating tendencies came to be abstracted the common Indian characteristics — religiosity, introspection (reverie or spirituality), conservatism, modesty, and indolence. Indeed, the Indians are a profoundly religious people, rarely to be found elsewhere. And those characteristics were, enhanced, in particular, by nature's furies, struggles with incessant invaders, and by the political, economical, and social difficulties encountered under the oppression of the English.

People Are Scientific

Further inquiry, however, reveals that the Indians have been an exceedingly scientific, as well as a profoundly religious people. It can be said that, in the long run, they have been materialistic as well as spiritual, progressive as well as conservative. The glorious culture of ancient India was elicited not only in her religion, her philosophy, and her arts, but in the products of her science. It has been said that in the Rig Veda, the oldest of Sanskrit literature, can be seen the beginnings of science. In any event, India's highly developed knowledge of biology, mineralogy, and chemistry produced amazing results in pharmacology, in medicine, and particularly, in anatomy. As early as the sixth century B.C. there already lived in India a celebrated medical scientist, Sushula, who not only knew about glucosuria, which in the West was discovered for the first time in the 17th century, but wrote lengthy treatises on 760 methods of medical treatments.

As "gifted arithmeticians," the Indians used the numerals and the zero, and began the first steps toward combining arithmetic and algebra. In addition, they achieved great results in integral mathematics.

In the field of physics, they knew from the remote past theories concerning the convex lens focussing the sun's rays. Moreover, they knew many things about gun-powder. Aryabhatta, as early as 500 A.D., proclaimed the rotation of the earth. In this manner, it can be said that India influenced to not a small degree the various western countries in the scientific fields of medicine, astronomy, and mathematics. Arabia, which was later to become the foundation of the cultures of the world, found her teachers in anatomy and surgery in India.

Industrious State

Furthermore, India was one of the earliest nations to develop her agricultural, commercial, manufacturing, and banking enterprises. Megasthenes, who followed Alexander the Great in his invasion of India in 326 B.C., was astounded by the highly developed agricultural conditions in India at the time. At this time she had already exported to Egypt high-grade muslins, and Rome, embarrassed with excess payments for Indian goods, had even had annual internal disputes.

The famous iron pillars, remaining today near Delhi, show how far back had been the development of India's wrought iron industry. The large number of great cities which sprang up as political and religious centers in the ancient states of India after the Aryan invasion are manifestations of her magnificent advancement in independent commercial and manufacturing industries which in Europe arose only after the tenth century. Trade associations were formed for merchants and craftsmen around the fifth and seventh centuries B. C. when the nations of Europe were yet unawakened from their primitive states. It is also said that the Indians were well-informed in accounting, and had already acquired the ideas of interest rates and insurance policies. It is noticeable that around the fourth and fifth centuries B. C., during the time that Buddhism was born, money-lending enterprises were greatly developed. Among the merchants in the great cities letters of credit were exchanged, forward business acknowledged, and usury capital as well as free trading widely tolerated 22 centuries before they were even conceived in Europe.

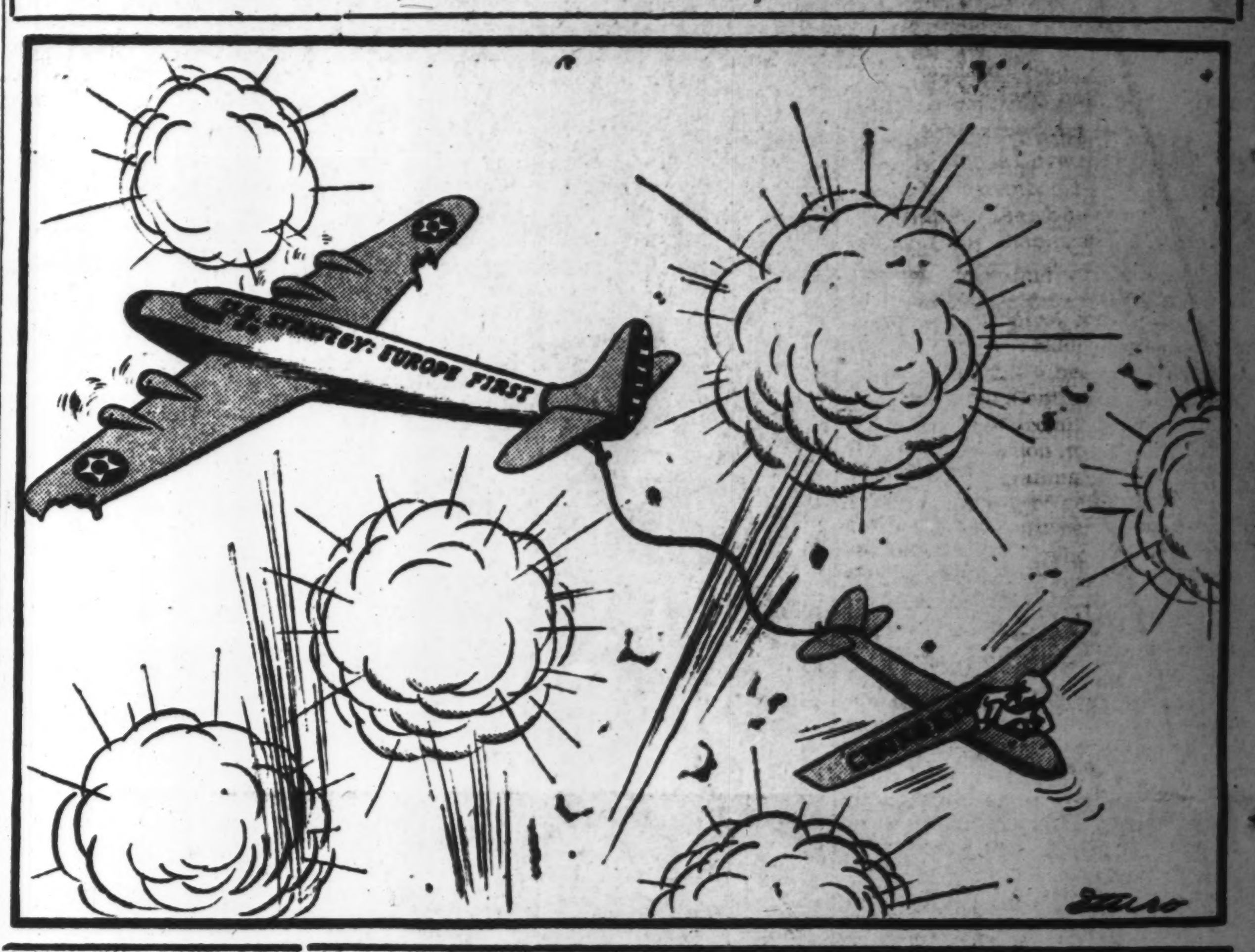
(To Be Concluded)

In the Periodicals

Shuho: a weekly published by the Board of Information, No. 333 dated March 3, 1943 (in Japanese). Leading articles: The Russo-Japanese War and the War of Greater East Asia, the War Situation in Various Areas of the Greater East Asia War, Wartime Life, and Outline of the 1943-44 Budget.

The Shukan Mainichi, Vol. 22, No. 10 dated March 14, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Mainichi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 15 sen. Feature articles: Distinguished Services of the Spearhead Units of the Imperial Japanese Forces of Guadalcanal, the Late General Kodama, the 38th Army Day, Mahatama Gandhi, and Effort of Akihiro-Heiroku, Who Opened the Port of Habu.

Whither Chungking?



READERS IN COUNCIL

Lourenco Marques

Editor's Notes: Regarding an article which appeared in this publication on February 19 by Shinichi Kato, F. S. Souza, Portuguese Consul at Kobe, has written us the following letter in order to elucidate further the situation concerning the African Portuguese colony of Lourenco Marques:

To the Editor:

Mr. Kato stated that "although Lourenco Marques is a Portuguese territory, the political and economical life of this port functions under the complete British control." He brought no statistical information or other data to substantiate this extraordinary contention, except that he noticed the imposing appearance of the British Consular building in that city. This childish deduction does little credit to his reasoning power and sense of perception of actual facts. Anyone with an elementary knowledge of our colonial history can enlighten him on the historical fact that Portugal had never tolerated encroachment, whether political or economical on the administration of her colonies by foreign nations, least of all England who had once cast her covetous eye on Lourenco Marques on account of its magnificent harbor capable of affording anchorage to vessels of the largest tonnage.

The strong attitude adopted by Portugal in defense of her rights compelled England to submit her predatory claims to the arbitration of General MacMahon, the famous soldier of the Franco-German War in 1870, who became President of the French Republic. Needless to add that the award of the arbitration was entirely in favor of my country, and since then England has left our colony of Lourenco Marques, then known as Delagoa Bay, free from her encroachment of any sort.

Lourenco Marques expanded rapidly in recent years and has become a fashionable winter resort, attracting many visitors from all parts of South Africa and other places further afield. It has gained renown for its hospitality and charm. As an act of international courtesy Portugal offered this colony as the clearing port for the exchange of internees among the belligerent nations, and I have no doubt that these internees will carry with them to their respective countries the best of impressions of the amenities accorded them by the Portuguese authorities.

He stated that on going sightseeing in Lourenco Marques, he saw a group of negroes chained together to work in our parks, and that these unfortunates had been brought as slaves from the hinterland, and he added that these pitiable negroes were to be sold off as slaves to be put to work to contribute to the prosperity of Britain. Such an assertion reflects discredit to the writer for his sense of veracity. We have no slavery in Lourenco Marques, or in any of our colonies. Our native populations are loyal to us, being content to live in peace under the protection of our flag. The loyalty of these indigenous subjects to the mother country is typified by a speech of a high native potentate who said "we have been Portuguese from the very beginning and shall continue to be; anyone attempting to wrest Angola from the Portuguese will have to pass over our dead bodies, for we shall resolutely defend the land to the last drop of our blood."

The colonizing genius of the Portuguese nation has been highly lauded by various international scientists who visited our colonies to study our administrative methods. Dr. E. Brumpt, an eminent professor of the Paris College of Medicine and an expert in colonial matters stated "this magnificent territory has been greatly developed by those excellent Portuguese colonizers, and the treatment accorded to natives of Portuguese colonies cannot be exceeded in kindness and fairness." A French official reported to his Gov-

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HEALTHY FINANCE OF NEW CHINA DEVELOPED BY CURRENCY REFORM

Recent Financial Construction Contributes Greatly to Common Defense of Co-Prosperity Sphere

By SHIGEYOSHI SHIGA

(From the Keikoku)

With the complete eradication of the imperialistic Anglo-American influence from China as the result of the War of Greater East Asia, the newly emancipated China has been enabled to assert its own financial power. Based upon the entente cordiale existing between Nippon, Manchoukuo, and China, the financial construction of a new China has become a vital question for the common defense of co-prosperity.

As a sequel to the occupation of the Shanghai foreign concessions and settlements by the Imperial Forces as a result of the current hostilities and the rapid development of the Nanking Government's rural pacification movement, the circulation of the Central Reserve Bank note has made a rapid expansion. Starting from March, 1942, when the value of the new fapi was severed from the new note, followed by the Nanking Government's announcement in May for the general redemption of the old currency from Shanghai and Nanking, the amount of the fapi so withdrawn totaled 1,100,000,000 yuan by the end of August. Commencing from December 1, the use of the old fapi was prohibited in the provinces of Kiangsu and Chekiang.

The currency status of the co-prosperity sphere was clarified the other day by Finance Minister Okinori Kaya at the fourth general meeting of the East Asia Economic Conference. He advocated the Japanese yen as the currency standard of the sphere.

Blow to Chungking

The development of a healthy finance in Central China was made possible through the inauguration of the currency reform undertaken by the Nanking Government in June, 1942. The act proved to be a hard blow to Chungking finances, for while the value of the old fapi tumbled down that of the new went up. It was revolutionary as far as it concerned the Chinese currency in fact that new note severed its unprofitable relations with the old thereby paving the way for its future growth and the founding of a sound financial structure in Central China.

Under the currency reform in question the value of the new note was set at 18 yen, military scrip, which made it possible for the new note eventually to expand in circulation. Furthemore, in this connection 100,000,000 yen was advanced by Japan to the Nanking Government on July 28 last year as the result of a loan agreement made in Tokyo between the President of the Bank of Japan and President Chou Fu-hai of the Central Reserve Bank.

This loan, together with the pairing of the new note with the army scrip, carried a great significance in the realization of currency control in the co-prosperity sphere. While it helped the establishing and strengthening of the new note in Central China, it tended to solidify the position of the Bank of Japan in the sphere. Consequently, the position of the new note in Central China will be further fortified by reason of economic assistance afforded by the abundant and rich resources of the sphere.

As an aftermath of the currency reform inaugurated in Central China, there have arisen such questions as directly controlling the rising commodity price, the strengthening of financial control, and the solidifying of the government finances, which were considered to have a vital bearing on the economic conditions of Central China.

As was announced by the Nanking authorities at the institution of currency reform, the reform was mainly aimed to stabilize the living condition in the rural pacification area. The idea was to remedy the unfavorable effect brought on by the fapi which was responsible for the skyrocketing of price level through its tumbling value. It was to reduce the price level under the new standard established on the value of the new note.

Emergency Act Issued

The National Government promulgated on September 1 an emergency act entitled the Emergency Commodity Price Stabilization Act. The act contemplated several things; namely, the establishment of a commodity price control committee composed of local leaders and joint Japanese and Chinese representatives from the Central Government; the control of retail prices by a sweeping reduction to one half the price level prevailing just prior to the inauguration of reform; and the punishment of any person, irrespective of nationality who raised prices without official permission. In order to enforce this act effectively, the Nanking Government established all the necessary bodies to attend to price fixing, price investigation, traders' meeting, investigation of stock on hand and suppression of speculation on commodities.

Preceding the enforcement of this act, the Nanking Government promulgated on August 21 the Financial Institution Control Act. The act aims at preventing the use of floating capital for speculative purposes. Under the act all the financial institutions engaged in the business of accepting deposits, making loans, discounting drafts, or dealing in exchanges are required to make out reports on the nature and purpose of these transactions.

It also required that for the opening of any new financial institution such a concern should first apply to the Nanking Finance Minister for a permit, and that all the existing financial institutions should make out a report on the state of their business within three months prior to the end of the fiscal year. At the same time all loans for speculative purposes were prohibited thereunder. Thus the act attempts, through the control of financial institutions and speculations, to prevent the rise of prices while maintaining the value of the new note in Central China. To make the working of the act more effective, all the financial institutions were required to deposit a certain sum of money with the Central Reserve Bank as a guarantee fund to ensure payment of their obligations.

Central Control Body

Now that the Central Reserve Bank can collect guarantee funds from different financial institutions through this act, in addition to issuing notes and serving as the government depository, it became in name as well as in substance a great central control body in the financial world of Central China. Consequently it has been enabled to push further the Government policy of currency control, to exercise the power over the question of increasing or decreasing credit, and to rediscount notes and drafts. Its position has been raised to such a height that it can safely lead the city banks and control speculations and price

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